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[illegible] MEXICO.

[illegible]—Defeat of [illegible] Liberals.

[illegible] Outrages of the Government—Banishment of Foreigners.

DEPLORABLE CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Mexico, Tuesday, Oct. 26.

On the evening of the 16th inst., a force of 2,500 Federalists, under General Blanco, suddenly and unexpectedly made their appearance in Tacubaya, a village in this valley, five miles distant from this capital. So suddenly did they come upon us that for an hour after their arrival in that village the populace of this capital were ignorant of the fact. But when the news became known, the wildest confusion prevailed. [illegible]

[illegible]

The position of San Pablo was held all day by the Federalists, and the blouses with their rifles scoured the streets in every direction within their range. No attack was made upon them by any combined force. A small howitzer from the top of the palace kept blazing away upon the position, but had no further effect than to kill a few innocent people living within its range. San Pablo was abandoned at 12 o'clock at night by the Federalists, who retired in good order to Tacubaya.

On the line of the arches several sallies were made for the Garita de Belen, but the gunners of the citadel, which commands the position, threw several shells amongst the Federalists, who fell back to Chapultepec.

Thus the attacking force of 2,500 men went into camp again at Tacubaya, after the loss of a day, without having maintained a single advantage. They had virtually been defeated, and by what? It is necessary to know this to show the utter hopelessness of the Liberal-Federal-Constitutional Party doing anything by force of arms but plunder and devastate the country. [illegible]

[illegible]

By this time a large Government force had concentrated in this city, and on the evening of the 17th [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. Forsyth goes the day after to-morrow. He has become disgusted with his friends, and sees no chance for his long-hoped-for treaty ever amounting to anything. I do not know if he will get off without trouble. [illegible]

[illegible] Mexico—and where have the American people to look for the cause of these outrages? First, to White-House delinquency—in the contemptible foreign policy of our Government, which never inspires but a mean regard for us amongst all the nations of the earth, and especially disgraces us in the eyes of Spanish-Americans.

Since the Federal evacuation of this Valley, the jails have received a large addition to their former occupants. The number of persons now incomunicado is large. Most of them are most harmless individuals; in fact it is difficult to find dangerous men amongst the native Federalists of this capital. The Government has also taken up several foreigners, amongst the number an Englishman, in whose house Mr. Forsyth has been living for some time past. So far the Government has refused to give any cause for this capricious act, although the British Minister has made frequent and urgent demands to find it out. It is believed the sole cause for this act was that this gentleman is a friend of Mr. F.! I have been told by those who catch the echo from the Palace, that the gentleman imprisoned is suspected of having some important business with Mr. Forsyth, and therefore he has been placed incommunicado! This is, in my opinion, the truth, and if so, what a comment it is upon our national influence in this country. To add comment would be to paint the rose.

Before now I have said affairs had come to a dreadful pass in Mexico, and at different periods, as our social condition was growing worse, have, in the benevolence of my nature, declared that these people could not enlarge upon the enormity of their acts already perpetrated. I beg to recant. I have been forced to witness things I could not have believed possible had I not seen them, and it is to be feared that we are now only entering upon worse times than we have passed through. In this letter you will perceive that we have made perceptible headway from bad to worse, and with the same progression, must eventually come to thumb-screws and the wheel.

While all the rest of the world is rolling ahead in the path of progress, this country is rolling back into darkness and barbarity, and that, too, in the very arms of a nation which is really the pioneer of republicanism, but whose Government at present prefers to boast and attempt intrigue, rather than follow the only path open to a republican government, which is that of frankness, justice and decision.

As I shall write you by the West Indian mail-packet, via Havana, in a few days, I will defer any mention of the positions of the different military bands in this letter.

City of Mexico, Tuesday, Nov. 2, 1858.

At the time I closed my last letter to you (on the 19th ult.) I had no idea that that day was to turn out so big with events. On the morning of that day we had the disgust of knowing that the forces of the Federalists, under Blanco, were flying from this valley after their bootless attack upon this capital; we knew that government forces were after them, but supposed, as a matter of course, that their speed would be exactly regulated by the time-table of the flying enemy, in order to prevent those melancholy affairs so common in your country, where Mexican prudence is not possessed by your railroad managers. With these facts and these suppositions, the denizens of this capital took their chocolate, their breakfasts, went to the Paseo, and those who can in these times had taken their dinners and were smoking their cigarros, promenading on the Chains or under the Portales and again feeling the monotony that exists when we have no revolution. All at once, at about 9 in the evening, the bells commenced ringing, rockets were set off in every direction, bands of music appeared in the streets, and the city was thrown in the most uproarious tumult of joy, ladies flocked to the balconies and thousands filled the grand plaza. "What's the news?" was an inquiry in the mouth of every one. A great victory had been gained, that was clear. But the Government, ever zealous to gratify public curiosity, when it suits them, soon issued an official bulletin, from which it appeared that on the morning of that very same day the valiant Gen. Pena had completely routed the forces of Blanco at a place called Huitchilaque, killing 15, without the loss of a single man on his side. In consequence of this great victory, the city was delivered promptly from martial law, and the official papers assured us the war was ended and the country in the enjoyment of peace! What a memorable day would the 19th of October have been had one-half of this been true!

The friends of the Federalists were chop-fallen, but expressed great disbelief in the victory—in fact, in the whole story. But as it is not in my way to sympathize with either party, for they are pretty much alike, I will give you the facts of this battle as gathered from parties who were on the battle-field and saw the whole affair.

Early on the morning of the 19th, Gen. Blanco's forces being encamped on Huitchilaque, a few miles this side of Cuernavaca, they learned that the enemy were near. Blanco at once put his forces in motion to continue his retreat, and as the enemy were reported to be rapidly advancing, it was found necessary to leave one artillery carriage that was out of order. Blanco's forces fairly off, the patriotic citizens of Huitchilaque conceived it was time for them to change their politics, and they hit upon the expedient of making a bonfire of the abandoned carriage. The whole population turned out to add to this demonstration against the Federalists. While this *funcion* was going ahead, Gen. Pena, with the Government van, came heroically on; he saw the bonfire, and failing to see in it anything friendly, he set it down as some heathenish ceremony of the barbarous Federalists—perhaps the culinary department of Blanco's camp. It was a case that required great strategy, and he therefore detailed his most trusty artillerymen to advance with a cannon charged with grape, while he placed as a reserve several mortars to bombard the place, and fell back himself to the rear of his forces, in order to avail himself of the best means of getting off if his plans did not work well.

The patriotic citizens of Huitchilaque in the mean time heaped up the bonfire and looked around for those they were working to honor, little thinking or dreaming of the military stratagem which was then being executed against them. You may, therefore, guess the astonishment of the Huitchilaquenas when they received in their very midst a volley of grape-shot, knocking their lighted fire-brands in every direction, mutilating many of their number, and tearing to pieces five of them. Seized with consternation they fled, but that even was attended with new horrors. The mortars had commenced their work, and exploding shells came crashing down amongst their houses, scattering terror on all sides. They, therefore, fell upon their knees and implored the saints for their protection.

General Pena, having been advised of the success of his stratagem thus far, ordered a charge upon the place, and the valiant troops of the Government, with fixed bayonets, readily obeyed his orders, knowing the position of things, and Huitchilaque fell to the hands of defenders of "Religion and Law." General Pena, covered with dust and sweat (cold) from this bloody and brilliant battle, came in at the head of the charge, and was enthusiastically received, amidst the screams of terrified children, the barks of scared dogs, and the prayers and lamentations of the wounded and the wives and sisters of those who had perished. With great promptitude he penned a hasty dispatch to the Government, very much after the laconic style of Julius Caesar—*veni, vidi, vici*—the receipt of which here caused (as I have already told you) a great jubilee, which was the greatest ever known by the oldest inhabitant. Such is a true history of the battle of Huitchilaque, and such the strategetic talents of our crack military men. Don't you fear to make another invasion of Mexico?

Leaving the scene of triumph, Gen. Pena then being reinforced by Generals Cobos, Callejo and others with many men, took the shortest route to Toluca. It appears Blanco also went in that direction and planted himself down with his forces at some two leagues distance. An attack was made upon Blanco's position by the Government forces, but the Government general in command losing fifty men at once, fell back. Several attacks have since been made with more or less the same result, and since then both sides have remained inactive, so far as we now know. It is said Blanco is planning another attack upon this capital, in which he is to have the cooperation of large forces from Guerrero, the Bahia, and other parts. Judging the future by the past, he is likely to remain where he is for some time, and to carry out his plans of concentrating a large force will certainly take months yet.

Next in importance in the history of Mexico comes the final departure of the Ex-American Minister, Mr. Forsyth, with his family. This event took place just two days after this city was at its highest state of excitement over the battle of Huitchilaque. For several days previous to the departure of our Ex-Minister the notices of him in the Government journals induced the belief that the police would pay him some attentions before he got off, and in this we were not mistaken. He had been openly accused in the Government journals of having a hand in a conspiracy to burn up this stone city; of buying $800,000 of gold and silver, taken from the Church of Morelia; of being the leader of revolutions; of concocting sedition; of harboring bad characters; and it was even intimated that the conspiracy to assassinate everybody on the 10th of September was conceived by the Ex-Minister of the United States. In fact, by the representations of the official and semi-official journals of this capital, Mr. Forsyth would stand a full head and shoulders above Orsini, Guy Fawkes and all other celebrities of that stripe. After all that had been said against him, the ignorant looker-on could see no great inconsistency for a Government that carries "Law and Religion" on its banner to proceed to the next step and *garrote* the representative of the United States on the grand plaza in the full view of those against whom he had plotted. But as it requires more courage to act than to talk, the Government did not take any measures of violence, and even failed to molest him until on the very eve of his departure. At 9 o'clock on the evening before Mr. F. left, the hotel in which he had taken quarters for the night was invested with police. They thronged the entrance in front; were stationed at the gateway in the rear; infested all the corridors; were on the top of the hotel, and were even placed on the houses on either side! The Chief of Police was detailed to do the polite on this occasion, and he swaggered up and down the *patio* of the hotel with the air of a man who had his business to do. For an hour or more multitudes came and went, getting the only impression that the representative of the United States was the object of solicitation. Finally the secret got out that the police were after a person in Mr. Forsyth's company, and that they were determined to have him even if they had to take him from the arms of the American Minister. At about 10 o'clock or a little later negotiations were opened between the Government and the person desired, and at a little before 12 o'clock terms were made: that the person should pay $30,000 and be allowed to pursue his journey. For three hours the scandal of keeping a police force in front of the door of the American Minister and all around the hotel in which he was stopping was continued, and that too for a person claiming to be servant of Mr. Forsyth, and, moreover, a person Mr. F. claimed as such, and, therefore, had provided for him in his passports. But, servant as he pretended to be, he paid the thirty thousand dollars, and took his fate with the company of the American Minister, who left at 2 A. M., on the morning of the 21st ult. for Vera Cruz, unprotected by an escort, for the Government had refused to give one that could be accepted.

Since the departure of the American Minister from here, we learn that his party were attacked by robbers, but as several Americans were in the party, the robbers were beaten off, after they had fired at the diligences. At Orizava and Cordova attempts were again made to seize the "servant" of Mr. Forsyth. It appears that the $30,000 only acted upon the Government like a "cocktail" upon the stomach of a *debauche* and had marvelously increased an appetite for more. Orders were sent from here for the detention of this "servant" the day after his departure, and, by means of the telegraph, the order reached Orizava in time to be presented—it was for the nice little sum of $60,000 this time. Mr. Forsyth declined giving up his "servant." The officer with the order insisted upon having him. Mr. F. protested in the name of the Government of the United States against any violation of his domestic arrangements, and exhibited his passports for two servants. The argument *pro* and *con*, between Mr. F. and the officer, waxed warm, and, according to the report made by the officer to the Government here, it became complimentary on both sides. How Mr. F. sustained the American side of the argument I cannot say, but the officer assures his Government that he fearlessly and boldly stuck up for the honor and good name of his country. At Cordova another demand was made for the "servant," and, from all we can learn here, a similar scene occurred, in which Mr. F. succeeded in preventing the loss of his valuable "servant," (I recommend him as a butler,) and has arrived safe in Vera Cruz.

Since the departure of Mr. Forsyth and the battle of Huitchilaque—two important events for the future historian of this country—the Government has emphatically mounted a high horse and is riding roughshod over everybody and every thing. Some ten days ago an American was excommunicated while standing in the doorway of the hotel in which he lived, for not going down upon his knees when ordered to do so by a priest. Another American is now in prison in this city, where he has laid for two months for God only knows what. The Government has preferred no charge against him, nor have the prayers, entreaties and protests of the good-hearted and patriotic American Consul here been of any avail in discovering the cause for the persecution of this poor man. His family have been reduced to the most absolute want by the sudden deprivation of his daily labor, and he, poor man, now lies in the hospital department of the prison, severely suffering from acute rheumatic pains, contracted while confined in a close, damp, dirty, and stone-cold cell. Perhaps some of his countrymen at home, who are not complete victims of our stupid procrastination *policy*, may be capable of a sigh of regret for the sad position of this poor fellow-citizen. Some may even go so far as to wish to avenge his wrongs.

Yesterday, almost like "a clap of thunder from a clear blue sky," Mr. Thomas Worrall, an English gentleman of long residence in this capital, received his passport and was ordered to leave the country forthwith. His order of banishment was given on account of non-compliance with the decree of May 15. The order for Mr. Worrall's banishment comes with the better, grace as it is given in direct opposition to the protest of the British Government against the said decree of May 15! Comment is unnecessary. Mr. Worrall, in times past, has been an able contributor to the columns of the London *Times*, and it is not likely that the order of banishment now in his pocket will detract from the force and vigor of his pen. He left, as I learn, early this morning for Vera Cruz, to take his departure.

Mr. Perry, the friend of the Ex-American Representative, still has his order to leave, but as he is a commercial man he has been granted a few days' respite to close up his affairs. He will leave about the middle of this month,—another victim of the times we live in.

To speak of the martial movements of the great leaders of the country pretty much amounts to an absurdity. The conduct of Mr. Garza at Tampico is a fair sample on one side, and the acts of the Government of this capital a fair sample on the other hand. The strolling armies of the country are roving about like a lot of gipsies. The siege of Guadalajara, which lasted for about thirty days, culminated by the Federalists withdrawing on the 20th ult. San Luis Potosi is again pretty much abandoned by the Government, and will most likely again go to the side of the Opposition.

During the past week we have had considerable talk about a change of Government, and the elevation of the young Gen. Miramon to the Presidency. Absurd a character as a gambler is for a President, certainly the character of Gen. Miramon to that high office will surpass in absurdity even the making of a gambler into a Chief Magistrate. Miramon is yet a boy, and, although he has cut a great figure here, he could not hold rank as a lieutenant in any respectable service. He is a cordial hater of foreigners, and if he comes to power—a thing that may occur any day—you may expect to hear of some rather strong infringements of international law—not perhaps stronger than those already committed by Zuloaga, but a little more disastrous to those foreigners here who will be called upon to play parts in these outrages. It was Miramon who put two Englishmen in the ranks at San Luis Potosi, and had them well knocked and cuffed about because they declined to loan him some money.

Yesterday the English mail arrived here, and was at once seized by the Government, but, as a considerable amount of postage was to be recovered, and as the clerks in the post-office were clamoring for their salaries, the Government at length consented to give up the letters *from Europe*. All the letters from Vera Cruz were broken open in the face of those to whom they were addressed, and were detained!

Merchants of this city, and those of Vera Cruz are now prohibited from corresponding. The same may be said of all other places a few leagues distant. In order to prevent the interchange of even commercial correspondence, a most outrageous decree has been given, which subjects persons found with letters to the heaviest kinds of penalties, inquisitorial, &c.

By the mail from Havana, arrived here yesterday, we learn that a Spanish force had sailed from that place, and likely ere this has landed at Tampico. In the meanwhile, our glorious nation looks on!

City of Mexico, Friday, Nov. 5, 1858.

Although I dropped you full news three days ago, I have now abundant materials to fill three or four columns of the Times, so rapidly and so strikingly do scenes change in this country at this time; but as I fear your readers must be surfeited with the horrible news of this country, and disgusted with the inaction of the American Government, in allowing American citizens in Mexico to be imprisoned and butchered, as suits the fancy of these people, I will only give you a brief catalogue of facts, and leave till my next the particulars of the occurrences I have to relate.

It has become generally known that the movement of Spanish troops against Tampico, with the ostensible object of catching and hanging the pirate Juan Jose de la Garza, is really intended to assist the present Church Government of Mexico in establishing itself in that port and at Vera Cruz. It may be as well for me here to say that the Captain-General of Cuba, Concha, has addressed a note to the British Minister at this capital on the subject of this step, I suppose with the view of compromising England in the matter if possible, and of smothering up the real object in view. I feel certain that if the British Minister replies to this note from Concha, he will inform the Captain-General that if he would redress grievances against foreign commerce perpetrated in Mexico, and would hang all the "pirates," he will be compelled to march his troops to this capital, and send a goodly supply of rope, as there is not a General in the Government service who has not committed equally as bad acts as those of Garza, and the actual Government in acts of piracy has outstripped them all.

A few days since, the Government troops took Zacatecas; that is, they marched quietly in, as the place had been abandoned by the Federal forces, who had gone to Guadalajara to join their victorious comrades in that city. The Government General, from whatever motive is not yet known here, seized seven Americans and shot them. Who these Americans were, I cannot say, but from the fact that the Government has had the news of their execution now in their possession over twenty-four hours, and no notice has been made of the circumstance in the official journals, I conclude they must have been innocent traders. At all events, it is not at all likely that seven Americans belonging to the Federalist forces would stupidly expose themselves alone, single-handed, to the fury of 1,500 Government troops. I think I may safely set down the shooting of these seven Americans as a wanton act of barbarity committed by the Government General upon persons peaceably and lawfully pursuing their business.

In the past few days, the Government has pressed the collection of the forced loan imposed by the decree of May 15. An American yesterday was subjected to the force of the law, and his goods carried off under embargo.

Poor Chaplain still remains in durance, and the Government manifests no disposition to relax their fiendish grasp upon him, nor to give cause for their persecution of him. He is, I am told, in a very bad state, owing to his close imprisonment in a filthy cell at first, and now from bad treatment in the hospital ward of the prison. The efforts of the United States Consul for his relief are untiring, but without effect upon the Government.

Perry remains in prison, and will leave soon under orders to quit the country. Mr. Worrall left on the 2d, under order of banishment. The Government journals, after all these acts of persecution and outrage of foreigners, have the effrontery to speak daily of the impudence of foreigners in this country. They say, "foreigners should be made to know their place."

The political changes of the country may be enumerated as follows: Guadalajara has fallen into the hands of the Federalists, and several of the Government officers were hung. Two were suspended from the balcony of the bishop's palace of Guadalajara. A large force of Pronunciados, or Federalists, are near Zulancingo, or in the place, and have actually taken the Mineral del Monte. They are reported to be 2,000 strong, and under the command of Carvajal. Echagaray and Robles are at or near to Jalapa. They are plotting to make a movement for Robles for President, but none of the other Generals seem to go in with them. Blanco has gone to Morelia, and discontent is reported to have broken out in his camp. Here we have talk of a strong movement against Vera Cruz, but as the Government Generals are now quarreling among themselves, it is doubtful if a change for the worse does not take place here before any action takes place on the Vera Cruz line. Things look squally on all sides, and it is difficult to make any conjectures. One thing is certain, the country is every day sinking lower and lower.

Reports of Subsequent Engagements.

From the Brownsville (Texas) Flag, Nov. 10.

The news we have received this week from our neighboring republic, though undetailed in its particulars, is nevertheless interesting. It seems that Gen. Blanco, of the Liberal army, with 1,300 men attacked and entered the city of Mexico, advancing to within one block of the capitol. Zuloaga made an imposing resistance, and lost 400 of his soldiers, besides a large number of wounded. The loss on the part of the Liberals was comparatively small.

Gen. Blanco held his position for a few hours, and afterwards retired to Tacubaya, where he remained encamped till last accounts. The city would have been completely captured by the Liberals, but the partisans within, upon whose movements depended the whole triumph, not being previously advised of the intended attack, were not prepared to render any efficient aid. The Liberal forces were concentrating about the capital with a force sufficient to render its capture inevitable.

The whole republic, with the exception of the capital itself, is now in possession of the Liberals.

General Echeagaray, the sanguinary Reactionist chief, was severely wounded in a daring attempt to capture the Castle of Perote with a handful of men.

[As no dates are given in this extract, we cannot judge whether it relates to the same events as those described in our own correspondence or not; but we presume it does, and that our own account is the more reliable of the two.—Ed. Times.]

The Condition of Mexico—Necessity of Intervention.

From the New-Orleans Picayune.

Orizaba, Mexico, Saturday, Oct. 30, 1858.

Eds. Pic.: I avail myself of some days detention here, to give you a few lines respecting what is passing in this country at present, for it appears destined to become an incalculable evil to the United States, unless the proper remedy be applied that is required.

In January last, Zuloaga abandoned the Liberal Party he had given protection to previously, and, raising the standard of revolt in favor of the Conservatives, or Spanish Clerical party, he established a new Government in the capital under their direction. Every one knows that he is nothing but an instrument in their hands to execute their orders. The city of Puebla, with some villages and towns in the vicinity of the capital, soon declared in his favor, and with contributions and money that the clergy gave him, he raised new troops, and finally, by force, obtained possession some months ago of Queretaro, Guanajuato, Guadalajara and San Luis, but without being able to extend the limits of his Government any further. Indeed, these same cities have sometimes been occupied since by the Puro or Constitutionalist party, as has also the port of Tampico been sometimes occupied by one party and sometimes by the other, the Puro party having kept possession of nearly all the seaports up to the present time.

Some weeks ago, Vidaurri allowed himself to be attacked and defeated by Miramon, the Conservative General, and this, after having had a sufficiently long time for preparation, the choice of his position, and after much boasting of his going to Mexico to establish a Liberal Government there. It is doubtful if Degollado, after the troops of the Conservative General Casanova having passed over to him, has been able to take Guadalajara yet. On the other hand, the Conservative General Echeagaray has been unable to take the castle of Perote from the Puros, after laying a pretended siege to it all the Summer.

There is not the least probability of either party subduing the other, or of their ever reconciling their disputes and arranging their difficulties so as to restore order and tranquillity to the country again; for although the Conservatives generally defeat the Puros when they encounter each other, the latter manage to escape and appear shortly after with a formidable force in some other part of the country, like the Puro General Blanco, who unexpectedly made his appearance before the capital of Mexico, lately, but did not take it because his troops are undisciplined and do not wish to fight. They arrived at Tacubaya, about a league from Mexico, on the 14th inst., in the evening, and the next day, about 10 o'clock, attacked the city at San Cosme, or the western entrance, where they were checked by seventy or eighty boys who had retired there from the Military College of Chapultepec, and who were left for a long time by Zuloaga to resist them without sending any troops to their support, and several of whom were, of course, killed and wounded. In a couple of hours the Puros retired again; but another force that had attacked the city on the south side and taken possession of a church or convent called San Pablo, did not retire from there till night. I happened to be in the city at the time. Zuloaga had only about 1,000 men, while the other party had about 3,000, and with a little exertion the latter might have taken the place. They remained in the village about the city two or three days more, and then retreated toward the South, on the road to Cuernavaca, followed for a short distance by Zuloaga's troops, which had been reinforced by others from Toluca and Puebla; but without any great loss on either side.

Gen. Blanco is said to be a genteel man, and no doubt is, as his troops committed no depredations on the inhabitants around the city, which is uncommon with that party, who have so many chiefs that are nothing more nor less than assassins and robbers. Nor has the other party much to boast of in this respect, for some of their chiefs act in the same manner. In fact, both live on the public by contributions, forced loans and pillage, no road in the country being safe for traveling nor for transporting goods. Industry and commerce are paralyzed, and the whole country is in a complete state of anarchy and ruin, while each of the contending parties treats the foreigners ill when it suits them, in direct violation of international law and treaties, as has taken place more particularly in Mexico, San Luis, and Tampico. This being the state of things, if the United States does not intend to keep this country in order, the European must, notwithstanding the famous Monroe doctrine, for they cannot permit the present course adopted by Mexicans towards their subjects to continue any longer.

If the United States intend to do anything with this country they must first inquire the cause of its decay, which will be found to be, in the first place, the adoption of a Republican Government, which Mexicans never were intended for and know nothing of; and in the second place, the influence of the speculators who first commenced as "Agiotistas," lending money to Government at an exorbitant interest, then entering upon every other kind of speculation until they have become so formidable as to govern the country. The so-called Government, it is notorious, are only instruments in their power. These persons do not always act openly, but more frequently in the dark, by cunning, deceit and hypocrisy, interfering in all the treaties as well as in all the difficulties with other nations. If there are Ministers in the Cabinet that do not suit their views, they manage to get them removed. They always have one or more of the clerks in the principal offices to inform them of what is going on there; and if they know of a measure that any other person has to propose, they will get hold of it in any manner they can, if possible, and press it as their own, in case it offers any benefit; and they are called gentlemen, probably because they wear genteel clothing. They got Zuloaga's first Cabinet changed, by which they have some new members to suit them better, and are now plotting some new change.

A large number of these speculators had made contracts to survey the waste lands in most of the frontier States, for which they were to have one-third of said waste lands for themselves; some of the States denied the right of Government to make such contracts; the new Government of Zuloaga had not acknowledged them, but with the new Cabinet a Mr. Marquez del Rio makes a complaint and protest to the Minister of Fomento, telling him that an American and an Englishman, a Mr. McManus and Mr. Ports[?], in Chihuahua, had applied to the Legislature of that State for leave to run a railroad through it, which he objects to, because he has property in the State that will be ruined, and because, as foreigners, they have no right to any grant there: a Mr. Palacios also protests because he has got a right of property there, which the contract for surveying the waste lands gives him; their friend, the Minister of Fomento, passes this complaint to the Minister of Relations, and prevails on him to pass it with his objections to the English Minister and the Government at Washington, and in this manner they obtain a recognition by this Government of their contract at the expense of the interest of the American and Englishman, knowing the Government to be hostile to foreigners, and which interests them more than the value of the lands to be augmented by the railroad, because they are not yet sure of them, Mr. Marquez del Rio showing that he is interested in the contract also, as he is, in many others of the like nature, which I say nothing of at present.

Orizaba, Mexico, Sunday, Oct. 31, 1858.

Eds. Pic.: In my letter of yesterday I endeavored to show that there is no Mexican that will ever restore order and tranquillity to this country again, and that both contending parties in their treatment of foreigners set their treaties with other nations at defiance. It may be added that the party in the City of Mexico is extremely hostile to the Anglo-Saxon race, and that the French Minister there is a confidante, because he is trying always to obtain for them a French and Spanish Protectorate.

I also endeavored to show that the ruin of this country had been caused by the adoption of a Liberal Government not suited for the people, and the influence of a horde of speculators who, of late years particularly, manage the affairs of the Government to suit their own views.

When the Mexicans became independent, other nations made a mistake in supposing they could govern themselves with free institutions. Our ancestors, the Anglo-Saxons, were free from the beginning, and never mixed with the Indian race of the country, but have always lived apart from them. The Spaniards have half Christianized the natives, married with them, but kept them under subjection by force; the consequence is that, with free institutions, the great mass of the population of this country, the native Indians, will always be at war with their conquerors, the Spaniards, while any of them are in the country, and they are numerous at present, because the latter are superior to them and can never treat them as equals. If any other European nation, or the people of our country, come and take the place of the Spaniards, the same hatred and warfare between them and the native population is sure to take place for the same reasons, while the motley mongrel or mixed race of cavaliers will continue, as they are doing at present, to foment and increase the discord, because they belong to neither party but inherit the vices of both, without any of the virtues of either, and will always delight in keeping the ball in motion between the other two, so that they can prey on the vitals of both.

The annexation, therefore, of this country to the United States, in my view, would be *death to our Union and entire ruin to the Southern States with their negro population*, because that of this country, combined with the negro of those States, would soon be the cause of a separation of those States from the Union, and civil discords and internal wars would continue to rage afterwards to the great annoyance of their Anglo-Saxon neighbors in the North.

It therefore becomes our countrymen and our rulers to examine well what is best to be done with this country in as short a time as possible, and *if, as I suppose, the United States must take Mexico in hand, let our rulers avoid annexation; let this country remain as it is—Mexican; let the United States direct its foreign policy, place a Governor over it, with an armed force, to keep order and tranquility in it, and with a council, if necessary, of a certain number, elected by the municipalities here; let the United States collect its revenues and attend to the administration of justice by one or more Supreme Courts, part of whose Judges might be Mexican and part American; but let our rules interfere no further*, and in the course of time, under this guidance the Mexicans may, perhaps, become civilized and useful to themselves as well as to their neighbors; but not until after a long time. BOREALIS.

The State of Mexico.

To the Editor of the London Times:

Sir: I trust that you will deem the following plain statement of facts of sufficient importance to merit notice in your columns:

On the 26th ult., by the revolt of part of this garrison for Federation, Garza—the man who bombarded this town with shot and shell, from the 29th of March until the 14th of May last, when he was attacked and temporarily defeated—obtained possession of this city and has signalized his return to power in the following characteristic manner.

He has confiscated some 3,000 to 4,000 packages of goods, (valued at £40,000,) which have been lying at a point up the river for many months past, waiting the restoration of peace to forward them on to the interior. Native produce has been sentenced to a fine of 6 per cent. on value, but all foreign goods have been confiscated on the plea that they were imported and internated during the occupation of this city by the Zuloaga forces.

Garza pretends that all the goods in Tampico imported during the above-named occupation must pay import duties a second time to him; and pending the refusal of the merchants to comply with this illegal pretension, he prohibits all goods to leave the port.

It is useless to tell people who trample public law under foot that foreign merchants are justified in paying their duties to the party in power for the time being, whether Liberals or Conservatives, and, in fact, they have no option in a country where everything is exacted at the point of the bayonet.

On the afternoon of the 25th inst. Garza intimated in writing to the merchants that he had imposed a "forced loan" upon them of £20,000, and they were ordered to send in their quotas to the Commissariat that same day, without any excuse or pretext whatsoever.

To that communication Mr. Peter Hanson[?], a British merchant, replied in writing the same evening, that, according to the 10th article of the treaty between Great Britain and the Mexican Republic, Her Majesty's subjects are exempt from such contributions.

The next morning (Sunday, the 26th inst.) Garza sent in his aide-de-camp to invite the merchants to go to the Commissariat; some 20 merchants went, and the Commissary placed before them promissory-notes, at five days' sight, for their respective quotas of the forced loan; they refused to affix their signatures, and were marched off to the barracks, where they were imprisoned in a small, damp, loathsome room, without water, food, or bedding. They passed the night on the floor, with the rain pouring down upon them through the roof, which leaked in seven places. They held out until late on the afternoon of the 27th inst., when nature exhausted compelled them to yield to this refined torture conceived by a priest.

Mr. Hanson[?], having been informed of the imprisonment of his brother merchants, refused to obey the invitation of Garza; consequently, about 2 o'clock on the evening of the 27th inst., four armed officers presented themselves at Mr. Hanson's house to take him by force. Her Majesty's Consul was immediately advised of this violence, and proceeded to give Mr. Hanson all the protection that his official position and the British flag could give under the circumstances. Mr. Hanson, with the approbation of the Consul, refused to accompany the officers, unless taken by force. The Consul explained to them the serious consequences which would result if they resorted to [illegible] in vain, and the four officers not considering themselves sufficient to take [illegible] of them was dispatched to Garza [illegible] Majesty's Consul placed himself at the door under the British flag, determined to protect Mr. Hanson to the last moment as far as possible. Two soldiers, with their bayonets, were ordered into the court-yard, and two other soldiers seized Mr. Hanson's person and dragged him out of his own house and under his own flag, in spite of the solemn protest of the British Consul. Mr. Hanson was conducted between soldiers, through a heavy shower of rain, to Garza's residence, and thence to the Commissariat, where a letter was given to him from Garza, dated the 26th ult., of which the following is a faithful translation:

"Before discussing whether the Government is or is not entitled to impose a forced loan of [illegible] on the commercial community of this city, it is indispensable that you should comply with the order given you yesterday, as you are now again recommended to do. This is the answer to your communication of yesterday."

From the Commissariat, Mr. Hanson was marched off to the barracks and imprisoned in the same damp, filthy cell already referred to. He was visited in prison by one of Garza's emissaries—a Cuban priest—who told him that if he did not pay his quota at once he should be immediately marched off to the interior on foot. The priest begged Mr. Hanson to understand that Mexico was now in the middle ages, and the present brutal treatment of the merchants [illegible] nothing, he said, to the punishment yet in store for them. Notwithstanding all these intimidations Mr. Hanson remained firm, and refused to treat or sign any paper while deprived of his liberty. After keeping him in prison 20 hours they set him free; but he will have to go back to gaol unless he pays the [illegible] money. There is no doubt but that this system of extortion (new for Tampico) will be resorted to by Garza, and every one else who may come after him, periodically, unless some strong hand comes to our rescue. Garza and his advisers do not mince matters; they say openly,—"Call it robbery if you please; at all events, you know both the robbers and the amounts robbed."

Were I to describe the atrocities which have been committed in the interior by Liberals and Conservatives—all are alike—on the property and on the persons of British subjects and foreigners generally, I should fill many columns of your paper. I could tell you of the expulsion of the Spaniards from San Luis by the Liberal General Vidaurri; of the imprisonment by the Conservative General Miramon of British and American merchants—and of no less a personage than the Attorney-General for [illegible]; of the plunder of the office of Guanajuato and San Luis, &c.; but I know that our Consuls have represented all these matters truthfully, both to our Minister in Mexico and to Her Majesty's Government, and I trust that we shall not be left very long in the hands of these pirates. Foreign intervention, or annexation to the United States, can alone save this wretched country from their utter ruin. It is a great mistake to suppose that the present revolution is one of great principles; it is simply one of scoundrelism and vagabondism against honesty and industry. Your obedient servant,

A SUFFERER.

Tampico, Thursday, Sept. 30.

A Commentary on the Tampico Case.

From the London Times, Nov. 5.

The Mexicans appear determined to put Europe in good humor with the theory of annexation. That fertile and beautiful portion of the habitable globe is now turned into such a den of thieves and marauders that any change which may be introduced, even by foreign coercion, into its form of government must now be accepted as an improvement by the civilized world. Of the usual business of life there is an end in Mexico. The principal office appears now to be in the hands of one set of robbers, now of another. Time was when the miserable faction fights which were constantly occurring from one end of the country to the other at least claimed to represent some political distinction. Their party cries professed to imply something more dignified than mere barefaced rapine—than the proceeding of the highway robber who points a huge bell-shaped blunderbuss at your head, and called upon you to throw yourself on the ground with your face to the earth, while he plundered you of your property. There was plenty of robbery and plenty of violence, of course, under the old system, but, at least, had you been robbed ten years ago on the hills between Vera Cruz and Mexico the Government of the hour would have expressed polite regret and murmured something about "troublesome times." It was bad enough even then for the unfortunate foreigner who, allured by the fertility of the soil and the splendour of the sky, ventured to trust his fortunes to the chances of a Mexican career. Of course, if there had been a good many policemen about, a few soldiers, a garotte artist or two, and a settled Government, most Englishmen, and all gentlemen from Scotland or the north of Ireland, could have made fortunes in Mexico in an incredibly short space of time. Ask the result from those who have tried it. Ask them to tell you the meaning of the word *pronunciamiento!* The Parisians are a tame, much-enduring population, slow to take offence, averse to street fights, by the side of the mobocracy of a Mexican city. Who that has seen it can forget the alarm which made the air electrical, the dropping shot or so, the pealing bells, the furling of the red umbrellas, the hurried retreat of the monks to their convents, the closed houses, and the sharp struggle which ended in the subversion of one trumpery government and the substitution of another more trumpery still? Nor must it be supposed that, although a few of the rabble could get up a respectable enough pronunciamiento at any time, the evils of war upon a large scale were unknown to this brilliant, ill-starred land. It would be idle to run through a catalogue of the miserable revolutions which in the lifetime of men now of middle age have afflicted Mexico with a transitory desolation, for so prolific is the soil, so vigorous is life in that bright land, that desolation can last but for a brief time, so quickly does the kindly power of nature restore what the spasmodic frenzy of a man had destroyed.

To enter, then, into the history of Mexican revolutions would simply be to make an idle parade of familiarity with the battles between [illegible]. As the result of these miserable struggles, not any principle was established; nor, in the absence of settled principle, was even the arbitrary power of any individual who might in the long run have evolved order out of confusion strengthened and confirmed. The usufruct of political power for the moment became the prize of the successful victor in every chance affray. The natural consequence followed. The country was without a sovereign, without an aristocracy, without that feeling of respect for established law which takes the place of influences more direct and personal in countries more advanced in civilization. Every man's hand was already against his neighbor when the dispute with the United States, which ended in the severance of a portion of the Mexican territory, occurred, and served to make confusion thrice confounded. On a smaller scale the same result followed which appears to have been brought about at the conclusion of the former Chinese war. Foreign conquest destroyed the last lingering vestige of respect for the internal Government of the country; and henceforth the rabble of Mexico came to be raw material to be worked up at the pleasure of any bold adventurer who might be struggling, not for political ascendancy—perhaps a noble mistake—but for the sake of mere plunder and lust—a most base and ignoble certainty. Take, for example, the case of Tampico, a very principal town in Mexico, as the story is brought to us by our last advices from Central America. On the 29th of March of the current year, a ruffian named Garza, acting nominally in the cause of federation, attacked this city. From that date until the 14th of May he bombarded it, when he was compelled to retire under the effects of a temporary repulse. He returned to the attack, and at the end of August, a portion of the garrison having revolted in his favor, he obtained possession of the unfortunate city. His first act was to lay the merchants and inhabitants under a forced contribution. He seized packages of goods of the value of £40,000, which, for many months past, had been lying at a point up the river for transmission into the interior as soon as tranquility was restored. The argument of the robber chief was, that as these goods had been imported during the temporary predominance of an illegal power, they must now pay import duties to him—no matter whether import duties had or had not been paid before—as the representative of true and righteous government. We would not waste our space nor abuse the patience of our readers by attempting to confute a highwayman's logic. The next proceeding of the successful cavalier was like the first—the merchants of Tampico were summoned to contribute to a forced loan. A British merchant, a certain Mr. Peter Hanson, answered by an appeal to the 10th article of the treaty actually subsisting between the three Kingdoms and the Republic of Mexico; but such an appeal, as we shall presently see, was but of little avail in Garza's eyes. Some 20 other merchants of the place, in obedience to the stern summons of the bandit chief, presented themselves at the office of the Commissariat, and upon their refusal to contribute their quotas to the forced loan they were subjected to indignities of the most painful kind, and committed to the "worst gaol's worst cell," and the gaol was a Mexican gaol. Meanwhile, what became of the British merchant?

Mr. Hanson had refused to obey Garza's invitation, and the next day after his refusal had been announced, four officers presented themselves at his house to take him away by force. Mr. Hanson declined obedience to this second more forcible form of request. The British Consul, who had been duly apprised of this violent proceeding, went straightway to Mr. Hanson's, determined to give him all the assistance in his power. A posse of soldiers—if, indeed, the ruffians under Garza's orders deserve so honorable a name—were dispatched to the unfortunate merchant's house to take him away by force. It was in vain that the British Consul warned them of the consequences of their act, and endeavored to defend his client. As a last resource, he planted himself in the doorway, and, waving the British flag in the faces of the aggressors, warned them to hold back. The merchant was violently seized and hurried away; nor did his fate ultimately differ in any respect from the fate of the unfortunate gentlemen who had been committed to gaol the night before. Now, we may fairly ask what interest have we in the defence of the Mexican Republic when such outrages are committed against our fellow-subjects upon Mexican soil? Under ordinary circumstances we might talk of reprisals and redress; but of what avail would anything that Mexico could give be to us? No Government exists there from which we could exact satisfaction. To levy an indemnity upon the inhabitants of Vera Cruz would simply be, to plunder others as we have been plundered ourselves. We do not covet the possession of one square foot of Mexican soil, which would to us be an incumbrance—[illegible] advantage. Why, then, should we interpose between the ambitious designs of the Government of Washington and this wretched Mexican Republic? To us the establishment of any Government, if it could enforce law and order in Mexico, would be an advantage—not a loss. The Spanish Monarchy, in its decadence, is now fitting out an expedition against Mexico, but this is, of course, but a [illegible], for the days of conquest are gone by. Every gun fired on the Mexican territory is fired to the ultimate profit of the great Anglo-Saxon Northern Confederation.

GOSSIP OF PARIS.

[illegible]

From Our Own Correspondent.

Paris, Thursday, Oct. 28, 1858.

You know, dear reader, if you were ever addicted to the writing of newspaper correspondence, how much importance you attached always to your first paragraph, how careful you were to give the place of honor to what you deemed the most important subject, and how anxious you were that that paragraph, at least, should be clothed in the best language, the most sonorous phrases. The [illegible] journals this week, give us a singular [illegible] of this disposition, or rather its opposite, in their Marseilles correspondence. You may recollect that I told you, a few weeks ago, about the [illegible] with which a distinguished French writer was inspired, in gazing upon the house at Dieppe in which M. Millaud conceived the grand project for the piercing of the Isthmus of Panama. Well, the correspondence in question begins by informing Paris and the rest of mankind, that, on the preceding day, M. Auguste Millaud, nephew of the celebrated banker of that name, in descending from his carriage, had made a false step and sprained his ankle! The correspondence assures us further, that the accident had no serious results. After such an announcement, it is a wonder how the correspondent dared add other paragraphs to his communication. Any additional news would only enfeeble the public emotion. There are days and occasions when the great soul of a nation ought to be allowed to pulsate freely; there are griefs it is a sacrilege to stir up!

But the English correspondents are not less inconsequent. They tell their readers that the young Duchess of Malakoff, just now the curiosity of London, and the terror of the old Marshal Duke, has also sprained her ankle! So it appears that the weather is favorable to a weakness of the limbs—in other words, the times are out of joint.

How now are we to attack other subjects after such a commencement? Perhaps at this respectable distance we may add other facts, which, in view of their insignificance, will not seriously interfere with the emotion the foregoing must have produced. Let us first [illegible] a strange report in regard to Walker, which has furnished gossip for a week to the Paris journals. In 1847, the last year of the reign of Louis Philippe, and a year famous for its scandals, political and social, a Monsieur G., an aid-de-camp of the Duke de Nemours, was caught in the act of cheating at cards in a distinguished circle at Chantilly, and was obliged in consequence to leave the country. It was said that he went to Mexico, and that he died in that country. But lately a girl, the daughter of a ship-captain, whom he had seduced, and who had followed him into exile, returned to Paris, and by some unexplained misunderstanding of the girl's history, it was announced that Walker, the famous Central American filibuster, was none other than the expatriated aid-de-camp of the Duke de Nemours. And all Paris believed this cream of *canards*! But the truth is, in regard to Mr. G., that, in leaving France in obedience to an order from the Prince to that effect, he went first to Beyrout, which he quitted promptly, and then established himself at Tripoli, in Syria. Here he lived several years under the name of Moise, and was designated by the people under the title of Emir (Prince). He tried in vain to succeed as a grain merchant. At last he had a quarrel with the Vice-Consul of France at that place, and the incident of Chantilly becoming public, he went to Latakieh, where he died. He was allowed an income of 3,000 francs a year by his relatives in France.

An accident, which has caused a good deal of excitement at Paris, has just occurred to General Count de Salles, one of the most distinguished officers of the present army of France, and the General who led the left wing of the army at the final assault on Sebastopol. The General has a brother-in-law, the Count de Chanaleilles, formerly a Lieutenant-Colonel of the army, who has lately manifested symptoms of mental derangement. The General was sent for a few days ago by his sister, to come to Avignon, to give advice in regard to her husband. While reasoning with his brother-in-law, the latter suddenly seized a pistol and shot the General in the lower part of the abdomen. The wound is a serious one, but yet no vital organs are touched. The deranged man is now in close confinement.

An extraordinary dwarf, the last of the race of Court fools, has just died in the Rue du Four, St. Germain, in this city. His name was Richebourg, he was 90 years of age, and his height was only 23½ inches. When young he was in the service of the Duchess of Orleans, mother of King Louis Philippe, where he filled the office of butler, but performed none of its duties. After the first revolution broke out he was employed to convey dispatches abroad, through dangerous tracts of country, and for that purpose was dressed as a baby, the dispatches being concealed in his cap, and a nurse being made to carry him. For the last twenty-five years he lived in the Rue du Four, and during all that time never went out. The Orleans family allowed him a pension of 3,000 francs a year.

The Prince Napoleon has built in the avenue Montaigne an odd structure, which he calls his Pompeian palace; it is, in fact, a perfect resemblance in form and decorations of an exhumed temple of Diana at Pompeii. Its floors are mosaic, its pillars polished and variegated marbles, its walls and ceilings solid frescos. It is finished in the highest style of art, and probably surpasses in beauty its great archetype. It is used by the Prince as a private residence, and has extensive dependencies; but the rooms are so cold and formal, and so incompatible with ideas of modern comfort, that the Prince has been obliged to fit up a suite of private rooms in the upper part of the building for his own use. The gods had a taste for "brown-stone fronts," but they knew little of "modern comforts." The fact is, art stood in the way. The Prince is, no doubt, sorry to outrage the memory of the divinities by attaching to his temple a stable and a receptacle for coal, potatoes and cabbage, but then the times have changed!

A few days ago the Prince gave a grand dinner in his Pompeian palace to his political, literary and artistic friends. The dinner was in keeping with the character of the house and with some of the guests as well, one of whom was a Chinese *savant*. Some of the dishes were Chinese, and a part of the wine was from Siam. Among the dishes were swallows' nests, the greatest of Chinese delicacies, cooked in the Nankin mode; fins of a shark, fried; *olothuries à la mandarine*; the interior of a sturgeon *à l'octogénaire*; [illegible]; *olothuries* in salad, with pheasant jelly; rice *des immortels*; fowl, with Japanese curry; spinach with *batachas*, a dish much esteemed at Rome under Augustus; rice in Chinese fashion; Indian curry, &c.

Since Alexandre Dumas left St. Petersburg, a report has been put in circulation that he had died on his way to Siberia. A letter from the distinguished writer has just been received by a friend in France, dated at the point at which the great Tartar fair is held, and which leaves him not only in a perfect state of health, but in the act of preparing for himself a good dinner. In this letter M. Dumas states his intention of passing rapidly through Siberia, the Caspian Sea, Caucasus, the [illegible] and then of returning home by Constantinople [illegible] the Mediterranean. The report in regard [illegible] death, (which originated in *Le Nord*,) [illegible] the chateau of Monte-Cristo, near [illegible] property of the great novelist, and which [illegible]000, had just been sold to Mr. Fow[illegible] American dentist of this city, for a sum [illegible]. This statement is also untrue. It [illegible] by Mr. Stevens, a retired English [illegible] who devotes his fortune to the arts.

[illegible] in the photographic art has just [illegible] by M. Nadar, the well-known [illegible] of this city. He ascended in a balloon [illegible] Godard, and from various heights [illegible] views of the city and surrounding [illegible]. On the occasion of the first attempt of this kind the balloon soon entered a cloud, and it was found impossible to execute the project; but the second attempt is said to have succeeded perfectly. The new views will soon be given to the public.

From a table of statistics published in the *Patrie*, we find that the number of printing offices in France is but 1,037. These employ 9,500 compositors, 3,000 pressmen and 900 correctors and overseers. The produce of the whole is estimated at five millions of dollars.

A Hebrew translation of Eugene Sue's *Mysteries of Paris* has just appeared at Wilna, in Poland—the work of a M. Schulman.

A new element of excitement in the Catholic world has been added this week to the Mortara affair. In the last number of the *Correspondent*, a semi-monthly publication, the Count de Montalembert gave an airing to some of his peculiar opinions on Church and State, which opinions, after eight days' consideration, the Police resolved were dangerous to public order, public morality, and the stability of the Government. Thus, after everybody had read the Count's article, the Police suddenly seized all the books in the reading rooms or on sale, and the Count and the publisher were cited before the tribunal to answer to the charge. The trial has been set down for a future day. M. Prudhomme, who was condemned, a few months ago, for a like offense, to three years' imprisonment and a heavy fine, escaped to Belgium, and is continuing his work of enlightening the people from that point.

The book of Lord Normanby, entitled *A Year of Revolution*, in which the noble Lord, who was then British Ambassador at Paris, gives a history of the Revolution of 1848, has been published in French, and has excited a storm of criticism from the French Press. These criticisms are remarkable for the uniformity with which they declare that Lord Normanby could not have witnessed the scenes he describes, and that his appreciations are false from beginning to end. The author was duped in the "facts" he gives; he did not see for himself, and his book, as a historical work, is thus absolutely without value.

The reader will perhaps recollect the interesting exchange of letters which took place some months ago, during the discussions in the Sardinian Parliament, between several distinguished politicians. A speech of General La Marmora had brought out successively Messrs. Lamartine and Bastide, both Ministers of Foreign Affairs under the Republic of 1848, who contradicted his assertions. This interesting discussion has given birth to a book which cannot fail to interest the European diplomatic and political world. M. Bastide, who held for ten months the office of Foreign Minister in France in 1848, is going to publish a book entitled, "The French Republic and Italy in 1848," a volume in which the diplomatic letters, notes and documents exchanged between the different Governments of Europe and the French Republic under the Provisional Government, and that of General Cavaignac, will hold an important place. The book, of course, cannot be published in France. Every one will understand that a recital of the events of 1848 would not exactly suit the market under the Government of to-day. It will be published at Brussels.

The reading public of France recollects with pleasure the charming and clever table-talk literature of Alphonse Karr, published some years ago under the title of *Les Guepes*. These publications are about to be resumed, the author directing his manuscript from his residence at Nice, to his publisher, M. Levy, in this city. The announcement is almost an event for the world of letters.

A journal of Paris announced, *apropos* of the much talked about literary Congress at Brussels, that M. Jules Simon, formerly a representative of the people under the Republic of 1848, and a prominent writer, had his name stricken from the list of persons invited to the dinner at the Palace, on account of his color. A note is published, however, to contradict the statement. M. Simon not only dined at his Majesty's table, but had the honor of a special mark of consideration.

M. Paul Broca, under-Professor in the Faculty of Medicine of Paris, one of the oldest Professors in the rank of *Agrégés*, is reading before the Society of Biology of this city, a lengthy monograph in defence of the doctrine of the non-unity of the human race. M. Broca does not divide the two races into black and white, but into Ethiopian and Caucasian. He admits that many black races are not negroes, and draws all his arguments from human anatomy. The purely wooly head, the sharp chin, the short humeral bones, and the flattened instep, are peculiarities which belong alone to the Ethiopian race. It is a differently formed race anatomically, and is not therefore the same. M. Broca rejects, as absurd, the plea of the influence of climate in producing color. MALAKOFF.

DETAILS OF NEWS BY THE CANADA.

The mails by the *Canada*, at Boston, on Saturday morning, were delivered in this City on the same evening.

The more important details were received by telegraph from Halifax. We add the following:

The reasons which have induced the Government to send a Commissioner to Corfu may (says the *Times*) be shortly stated, and will be found to justify so unusual a course.

"Our readers need not be told that the great body of the Ionians are of the Greek Church, and speak the Greek language; and that since the Protectorate has been established, and particularly of late years, they have evinced a constant antipathy to British rule."

The *Times* then shows the difficulty of managing the Ionians, and the forbearance with which they have been treated, and proceeds to remark: "Our Government, after years of provocation, has selected a statesman of the highest repute, one eminent for his learning and eloquence, and for his sympathy with the land and the literature of the Ionians, to inquire and to reform. He will proceed to Corfu, and, without superseding the Lord High Commissioner, will endeavor to remove the obstacles which impede the working of Government. If the people have anything to complain of, he will listen to their complaints, and the character of Mr. Gladstone gives every reason to believe that he will be more apt to condemn the faults of his own countrymen than to remain blind to the wrongs of the natives. Should the result of his mission be the tranquilization of the islands, it will afford a good precedent for availing ourselves hereafter of the services of our great Parliamentary statesmen on a wider sphere of usefulness than the wordy contests of Westminster."

The *Morning Herald* thinks great praise is due to Sir Bulwer Lytton for his being able to secure the services of Mr. Gladstone.

Mr. Edward A. Hopkins, as managing Director of the San Fernando Railroad, has petitioned the Government to guarantee 7 per cent. dividends on the Capital Stock of the Company. It was thought the concession would be made.

A French speculator is soliciting aid to lay a line of submarine telegraph to Europe. The proposition excites great interest.

The Chambers were prorogued to Nov. 1.

Our dates from Paraná are to Sept. 24.

In the Province of Santa Cruz gold mines have been discovered so productive that thirty ounces have been obtained by one person in twelve hours. The least return to any miner has been twelve ounces a day.

Gen. Urquiza and his Cabinet, on Sept. 20, resigned in a body, owing to the threatened passage through Congress of a bill granting an indemnity to the French and Sardinians. On the day following, however, they were induced to recall their withdrawal.

Rumors of insurrections at many points in the Argentine Confederation were current at Buenos Ayres, but deserved no credit.

From files of the *Trinacria*, of Paraguay, we learn that President Lopez has revoked the decree of Feb 12, 1855, which prohibited the exportation of cereal grains, sugar and other domestic products—an important concession to the spirit of the age.

The Liverpool *Mercury* says: "Mr. Gladstone expects to quit England next Saturday, the 6th, and intends to proceed to his destination, by way of Vienna and Trieste. His absence will probably extend over a period of three months, but it is distinctly understood that he returns in time for the next session of Parliament. The expenses of the mission are, of course, to be borne by the Government, but the Right Honorable gentleman will receive no salary."

The Limerick people have wisely determined, since their interview with Mr. Cunard, to abandon the attempt to establish steam communication with America.

The Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company (Galway Line) have contracted for a steamship which will be guaranteed to cross the Atlantic in five days from port to port.

The Galway *Vindicator* of the 3d inst. contains the following gratifying statement respecting the growing prosperity of the western capital. On that day twenty-seven merchant vessels were discharging their cargoes in the spacious, but heretofore neglected, docks of that port:

"Since the opening of the steam communication between Galway and America by Mr. Lever's line, the general trade of the port has increased to a surprising extent; and such has been the advantage of the wide-spread publicity respecting the capabilities for trade and commerce of the port and harbor of Galway, that our splendid and spacious docks are now filled with foreign and coasting vessels discharging valuable cargoes. Our Custom-house establishment has been increased, while that of Limerick has been reduced, and even the present staff of regular officers has to be assisted day and night in their duties by a large number of extra men. The busy aspect of the dock is quite gratifying, hundreds of men being employed at good wages in discharging, loading, coaling and ballasting the ships and carrying the goods to and from the several merchants, stores, besides the crowds of navvies, masons, &c. at work in the extension of the railway down to the docks. The outlay of money for provisioning these vessels, the expenditure of the crews, and other sources of outlay connected with their arrival and departure, also form not unimportant features in relation to the improved and improving commercial features of Galway."

On the evening of the 4th inst., a shocking accident occurred at Birkenhead, owing to an explosion or an escape of gas, by which two men were frightfully burned. The casualty took place in the house of Miss Sears, publican, at the corner of Monk-street, where two gasfitters, named Hugh Davidson and Walter Ward, were engaged in fitting up a patent gas purifier, which was to be attached to the meter in the cellar. The men had with them a lighted candle, the flame of which unfortunately came in contact with an escape of gas, which instantly ignited, setting the whole place on fire. The clothes of the workmen also caught fire, and before they could be rescued they were scorched in a shocking manner all over their bodies. A person who was in the house rushed into the cellar, and succeeded in wrapping one of the poor fellows in his coat, and carrying him from the place. Davidson presented a sad spectacle; his clothes were entirely consumed, and in some places the flesh peeled off his body. The servant girl was in the cellar at the time, but fortunately she escaped with little or no injury. The injured men were removed as quickly as possible to the hospital in Hamilton-street, where every attention was paid to them. Davidson died on the following morning.

The Submarine Telegraph Company have just laid, with perfect success, a new submarine cable between Weybourne, in Norfolk, and Borkum, near Emden, in Hanover. The submersion was completed on the 3d. The total length of the cable was 280 miles, about 10 per cent. being allowed for "slack;" and the quantity actually paid out is believed to be 250 miles. The new line will be opened to the public in a short time, and will doubtless prove very useful, since there is already telegraphic communication between Emden and Hamburg, and, consequently, all Germany.

The *Courrier du Pas de-Calais* says: "All communication by means of the electric telegraph from this place to Dover has been for some time interrupted. It is said that a captain who had cast anchor in the offing, while waiting to enter this port, found some obstacle preventing the anchor to give way. In place of cutting the cable and allowing the anchor to remain below, with the determination to apply afterwards to the Telegraph Company for his loss, the captain endeavored to set his vessel free by force, and the consequence was that the cable was violently severed. An agent of the Company is here at present endeavoring in the *Douvres* steamer to find out the spot where the rupture has taken place. Despatches to England go round by Ostend."

The *Daily News* was seized at the Paris Post-Office on the 31st, in consequence of its observations on the Montalembert prosecution. The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* says that in legal circles it is reported that the Government will not follow up this prosecution.

A part of the class of Spanish conscripts for 1858 is called out to replace the men sent to Cuba. The journal *La Espana*, which declined to make any defence, has been condemned in a fine of 35,000 reals. The Government is making great preparations against Mexico.

Authentic information has been received at Madrid from Mexico, with reference to the steps already taken by the commander of the Spanish forces in the Tampico roads. The Mexican military governor had insisted upon the Spanish men-of-war weighing anchor and standing out to sea. The commander of the Spanish flotilla replied that he was there for the protection of her Catholic Majesty's subjects, and that any attempt to drive him from thence would be energetically repelled.

Another Vienna letter states that considerable alarm had been caused in the commercial world by the discovery that notes of the Bank of Vienna for 100 florins each had been reproduced by means of photography with such exactness that it was very difficult to distinguish the false from the true.

The appointment of General Bonin to the Russian Ministry of War is an evidence of the anti-Russian feeling of the Regent. At the time of the Crimean war, the General was one of the supporters of an alliance of England and France against Russia, and he fell into disgrace in consequence.

THE BRITISH TREATY WITH CHINA.

The Convention in Full Translated from the Chinese Original.

In the New-York Times, of Friday, Nov. 12 we laid before the public the text of the American and the Russian Treaties with China, in advance of their publication elsewhere. We now complete the series of these important Conventions, by giving the entire instrument negotiated by Lord Elgin, which, with a single variation, is precisely the same as that consummated by the French Envoy; the variation consisting in an addition to the latter of a stipulation founded on the case of Father Chapdelaine. The British Treaty we find in the *North China Herald*, which translates it from the original Chinese.

TREATY OF TIEN-TSIN.

The Emperor of China and the Queen of England, seeing that there is discord between the two States, desire to renew their former friendly understanding, so that henceforward there may be peace between them forever. For this purpose Kwei-leang, Cabinet Minister, &c., &c., and Hwashana, President of the Le Poo, &c., &c., specially appointed by the Emperor of China, and the Earl of Elgin, &c., &c., specially appointed by the Queen of England, having compared the decrees of their Sovereigns respectively appointing them Plenipotentiary Ministers, with power to do whatever circumstances might require, and finding them in every respect complete, have conferred together and have concluded a treaty in articles in the following order:

Article 1. The treaty concluded at Nankin on the 29th of August, 1842, is retained, and will continue in operation. The supplementary treaty and regulations of trade, concluded in Canton, having been altered and extended and included in the new treaty, are abrogated.

Art. 2. The Emperor of China and the Queen of England, being desirous of preserving the friendly understanding between them against all interruption, *agree that, according to the constant custom of great States on good terms with one another, it shall also* be in their power, each at pleasure, to send a representative minister (or a minister having authority) to the capital of the other.

Art. 3. The Ambassador, or other such high officer of the Queen of England, and his family, and all belonging to him, may either reside in permanence at Pekin, or may go backward and forward from time to time. It will depend entirely on the command of his Sovereign which he shall do. England being an independent nation on equality with China, the high officer sent by the Queen of England to represent his nation, when he approaches the Emperor of China, is not to perform any ceremony that may affect the dignity of his nation. But, to show an equal degree of respect for the Emperor of China he will perform to him the same ceremonies as are always performed to the Sovereigns of Europe by officers sent to them from the Queen of England. As to the leasing of building sites or dwellings for the official residence of the minister and other officers, it will be the duty of the officers of the Emperor of China to give every assistance. There shall be no hindrance whatever to his hiring whatever people he chooses for his service. Any one guilty of disrespect or insolence to the Ambassador of the Queen of England, to his family, suite, or any one else in his official residence, shall be severely punished by the local authorities.

Art. 4. The Ambassador of the Queen of England, and all his suite, are authorised, at their convenience, to go to and fro, to receive and send out their dispatches, baggage, or boxes, nor may any one take on himself to open them. Dispatches may be forwarded by any part of the coast without distinction, and the messengers specially sent with them shall have the same protection and assistance as the post-couriers of the Chinese Empire. All expenses whatsoever incurred by the Ambassador of the Queen of England shall be defrayed by England. China has no concern with them. Finally, in respect of the advantages the States of the West have agreed that officers of this class are legally entitled to, the same rule shall be followed in every way.

Art. 5. The Emperor of China will select an officer from among the Cabinet Ministers or Presidents to correspond and have interviews with the Queen of England's Ambassador. In all business they transact together the forms of their intercourse shall be equal.

Art. 6. The above are the advantages (or privileges) which it is agreed shall be accorded by the Emperor of China. Should His Majesty hereafter send a Representative Minister on a mission to England, the Queen of England similarly agrees that he shall enjoy the same privileges.

Art. 7. The Queen of England, as she shall consider the trade of the different ports to require them, will appoint Consuls. In the intercourse between them and the Chinese authorities, the English (Consuls?) shall have exactly the same advantages (or privileges) that the Consuls of the nation that has most may have. Consuls and Acting Consuls are equal in rank with a Taoutae, Vice-Consuls, Acting Vice-Consuls, and Interpreters, with a Prefect. As public business may require, they shall visit each other in their offices. In personal intercourse and correspondence, the forms used shall be those of equality.

Art. 8. The doctrine of Jesus, and the doctrine of the Lord of Heaven, teach the practice of virtue and the treatment of others as ourselves. Henceforth all teachers or professors of it shall one and all be protected. No one peaceably following his calling without offence shall be in the least oppressed or hindered by the Chinese authorities.

Art. 9. British subjects are allowed to proceed to every place in the interior, with passports, either for amusement or to trade. The passport will be issued by their consuls and stamped by the local authorities. When passing through any locality, if they are desired to produce it they must hand it up for inspection. If it is correct, they will be allowed to go on. There must be no obstruction to their hiring vessels or people to carry their merchandise or baggage. If they have no passport, if that they have is irregular, or if they commit any offence against the law, they are to be sent to the Consul nearest at hand to be punished. On their way to him they may be kept in custody, but not be ill-treated. Persons going out on excursions from the ports open to trade, so long as they are within 100 *le* for a period of not more than five days, need not apply for a passport. Seamen and persons belonging to ships do not come under this rule. The local mandarins and the consuls will together draw up regulations for the purpose of keeping them in proper order. As to Nankin and other places which are rebel positions, on the recapture of these, passports shall be given to them.

Art. 10. British merchant vessels may trade at every port throughout the length of the Long River (Yang-tsze-keang.) But as there are rebels in all parts of the stream, upper and lower, with the exception of Chin-keang, which shall be opened as a port of trade in one year from this time—(no port shall be now opened.) As peace is restored to the country, the Ambassador of the Queen of England shall consult with the Cabinet Minister or President appointed by the Emperor of China, and shall select ports, not exceeding three, between Han-kow and the sea, which shall be allowed to become marts of trade at which British ships may discharge imports and load with exports.

Art. 11. Besides Canton, Fuhchow, Amoy, Ningpo, and Shanghae, the five places open to trade by the old treaty of Nankin, British merchants are henceforth at liberty to buy and sell of whom they will, and to bring their ships and merchandise at any time, to and fro, at the cities and ports of Newchwang, Tangchow, Taewan, Chaouchow and Keungchow. As respects their freedom to live, to hire houses, to buy dwellings, to rent land, to build churches, hospitals, cemeteries, and any other advantages or exemptions, these are all exactly the same as at the five ports open to trade.

Art. 12. If British subjects at the different ports or elsewhere desire to rent ground, build houses, open warehouses, churches, hospitals, in all cases the agreement will be made according to the rate prevailing among the people. There must be no coercion (or extortion) on either side.

Art. 13. British subjects may, at their pleasure, hire any description of Chinese to assist them in any lawful service or profession. The Chinese authorities will not restrict or interfere with them in any way.

Art. 14. For their excursion and movements to and fro, or for the discharge or shipment of goods, is at the option of the British merchants to hire small vessels for themselves without distinction of kinds. The rate of hire paid for these is to be arranged by the British merchant with the boat people; there is to be no official agency in the matter, nor any limit as to the number of vessels so employed, nor any monopoly of vessels or porterage. But any smuggling will, on discovery, be visited on the offender as the law requires.

Art. 15. In all cases between persons subject to the British Government, the British Government will examine into and dispose of the case, whether it concerns persons or property.

Art. 16. British subjects committing offences will in all cases be punished by the British Government. Chinese subjects guilty of insulting, maltreating, or seriously injuring British subjects, will in all cases be dealt with by the Chinese local authorities. In cases where both nations are concerned (their authorities) must confer together and decide impartially, to the manifestation of justice.

Art. 17. When British subjects have a charge to make against Chinese, they must repair in the first instance to the Consulate and hand in their representation, (or petition.) The Consul must immediately inquire into it to the bottom. He will first recommend a peaceful arrangement to prevent litigation. If a Chinese subject go to the Consul to make a charge against British subjects, it will be in like manner his *duty to recommend a peaceful settlement. If there* be in the matter something that cannot be amicably settled as he recommends, the case must be investigated and equitably decided by the Chinese Mandarin and the Consul together.

Art. 18. The Chinese authorities must at all times exert themselves to protect British subjects, so that their persons and houses (or families) shall have perfect security. If they be subjected to insult or outrage, or if their houses be burned by lawless vagabonds, or if they be robbed, the local authorities will at once take steps, and will send military and police to enforce order, and will punish the incendiaries, robbers, and other vagabonds, with the utmost severity of the law.

Art. 19. If piracy be committed on British ships in the seas within the jurisdiction of China, the local authorities, as soon as they are informed of it, will take steps to pursue, arrest and punish. The stolen goods recovered are to be handed to the consul to be restored to the owner.

Art. 20. If British vessels are wrecked or stranded on the Chinese coast, or driven into port by stress of weather, the local authorities, on finding it out, will at once take steps to insure the relief, (of the ship-wrecked people,) and will escort them to the nearest consul. Thus will friendly feeling be made manifest.

Art. 21. If Chinese subjects offending against the law fly to Hong Kong, or secrete themselves on board of English ships there, and the Chinese authorities write, the British authorities shall make strict search for, and arrest them; and on its being ascertained that they really are criminals, they shall be surrendered. At the ports of trade, if Chinese criminals secrete themselves in British ships or houses, as soon as the Chinese authorities write, the Consul is to surrender them; they must not be concealed or harbored.

Art. 22. If Chinese subjects do not pay their debts to British subjects, and abscond, the Chinese authorities must make search for them in earnest, and apprehend them and recover payment. If Englishmen indebted to Chinese abscond, the British authorities will proceed in the same way.

Art. 23. Chinese getting into debt when trading in Hong Kong, will be dealt with by the British authorities of Hong Kong. If a debtor escape to China, the Consul shall communicate with the Chinese authorities, and these must not fail to make a strict search for him, and if he indeed have property and is able to pay the debts, must recover the sum total of his debt, dealing equitably.

Art. 24. The duties to be paid by British merchants on goods landed or discharged (shipped?) shall be according to the amount fixed by the tariff. In short, there must be no distinctions that shall cause them to pay more and any other nation to pay less. Thus will impartiality be made manifest and partiality avoided.

Art. 25. The time for payment of duties is on imports when they are landed, and on exports when they are shipped.

Art. 26. The amount of duties leviable on imports and exports as decided by Article 10 of the treaty of Nankin was estimated generally as an *ad valorem* impost of 5 per cent., which was considered fair. In process of time many descriptions of goods enumerated in the treaty (tariff?) fell in price, but the fixed amount of duties remained unchanged. It following that the tariff which was fair when it was established is now comparatively speaking onerous, it is now proposed to revise the old tariff, and it is agreed that as soon as this treaty has been signed the Emperor of China shall be applied to to send a high officer of the Board of Revenue to proceed at once to Shanghae to consult with a British officer, and come to an immediate decision, so that as soon as this treaty has been approved by the Emperor, the new regulations may come into operation.

Art. 27. If in time to come either of the two governments should wish to revise the treaty now fixed, and the articles relating to trade, the term is ten years. Six months' notice must be given of a consultation for the purpose of making changes. If neither party gives notice of any change the duties will continue to be collected at the same rate as before, for another ten years, when they may again be changed. Hereafter *this periodical revulsion will be adopted for evermore without cessation.*

Art. 28. It was laid down in the 10th article of the treaty of Nankin that "when British merchandise shall have paid its duties it may be conveyed by Chinese merchants throughout the empire on paying a further amount as transit duties which shall not exceed — per cent. on the tariff value of such goods;" as it is recorded. Up to the present time it has been impossible to ascertain the exact amount of duties levied at the subordinate Custom-houses. British merchants continually allege that when goods are going from such a part of the interior to such a port, or from such a port to such a part of the interior, the subordinate Custom-houses, constantly establishing fresh regulations (or, tariff,) levy what they please under the name of duties. This being a real injury to trade, it is now agreed that, within four months from the conclusion of the treaty, the Consuls, whether at the ports now open or hereafter at any new ports opened, shall write officially to the collector of customs, who in reply shall inform him what the real amount of transit dues leviable in the country passed through is, and a notice shall be issued to enable Chinese and English merchants both to know the whole truth. But if an English merchant desiring to carry goods bought in the interior to a port to ship, or desires to carry foreign goods from a port into the interior, prefer to make one payment of duties to avoid the trouble and frequency of paying at each of the subordinate custom-houses, he may do so. This single levy will be made, on native produce, at the first subordinate custom-house passed on the road; on foreign goods, at the port; and a certificate will be given him, on production of which no additional duty shall be levied at any other subordinate custom-house in the Empire. The amount shall be computed in general at the rate of 2½ per cent. ad valorem. The amount for different articles shall be fixed when the officers sent to Shanghae meet to revise the tariff. This rule is only to prevent the sundry deductions made at the subordinate custom-houses. The tariff duties will be paid as before at the ports. The two rules in no way clash with one another.

Art. 29. The tonnage dues paid by British merchant-vessels of above 150 tons shall be four mace per ton. Any master of a vessel desiring to go to one of the other ports of trade, or to Hong Kong, shall represent this to the Collector of Customs, who shall issue a special certification. For four months from that date no tonnage dues need be charged that vessel if she go into any of the ports; that she may be saved from double payment.

Art. 30. When a British merchant-vessel comes in to port, if she has not opened her hold and desires to to go elsewhere, she need pay no tonnage dues if she goes out of port within two days. But if she stay over the two days she must pay the full amount. [illegible] to pay any other charges [illegible] out of port or coming in.

Art. 31. Boats employed by British merchants at the different ports to carry passengers' baggage, letters, provisions, and things which do not pay duty, need not pay tonnage dues. But if they carry goods liable to duty, they will pay one mace per ton once every four months.

Art. 32. At every port open to trade the Consul and the local Mandarins will consider together where to place buoys, signal-ships, beacons and look-out towers, [illegible]

Art. 33. Duties will be paid by British subjects into the government bank either in Sycee silver or foreign money, according to the kinds (values?) determined at Canton [illegible]

Art. 34. Weights and measures, all in accordance with those issued by the board to the Canton Custom-house, will be presented to the Consul at each port, for the sake of uniformity.

Art. 35. British vessels desiring to enter any port are at liberty to hire pilots; when their duties are all paid, they may also hire pilots to conduct them out of port.

Art. 36. Just as British vessels approach a port, the Collector of Customs will send an officer or a subordinate to keep watch. He may stay, as he likes, on board the British vessel or his own boat. His expenses must be issued by the Custom-house; but he must not privily take anything from the captain or consignee of the vessel. If he be discovered taking anything, he shall be punished in proportion to the amount he has received.

Art. 37. When a British vessel has entered the port, within one day's time her captain shall take her register and manifest and hand them to the Consul, who, on the following day, will communicate to the collector the vessel's name, tonnage and cargo, that he may have the means of search and identification. If the term has expired, and the captain of the vessel has not reported, the Consul will fine him $50 a day, but the whole amount of the fine cannot exceed $200. In the vessel's manifest must be clearly set down the goods she has on board. For omissions or false statements the captain is liable to be fined $500. If there are errors of the pen, and he correct them within the day he hands up the manifest, it will be proper not to fine him.

Art. 38. When the collector has received the Consul's detailed representation he shall forthwith issue a permit to open the hold. If the captain, not having received the permit to open the hatches, presume to ship (land?) merchandise, he shall be fined $500, and the whole of the goods shall be confiscated.

Art. 39. British merchants landing or shipping goods must, in all cases, first receive the Collector of Customs' permit. If they disobey, the whole of the goods will be confiscated.

Art. 40. No vessel is permitted to tranship goods privately, (or without permission.) If there are goods to be transhipped a permit must first be obtained from the office of the Collector of Customs, and it will then be lawful to tranship them. If this is disobeyed the whole of the goods will be confiscated.

Art. 41. When a vessel has paid all her duties it is then lawful to issue to her the red permit (grand chop). The Consul, having received the red permit, will give back the ship's register and other paper and allow her to go out of port.

Art. 42. To come to what the tariff lays down about duties to be levied *ad valorem*, if the Custom-house people examining the goods cannot agree with the British merchant about the value, then each must invite two or three merchants to inspect the goods, and if there be among them any willing to give so much for the goods, the highest offer shall be considered the value of the goods; that so the duties may not be unfairly levied on them.

Art. 43. The payment of all duties being in reality calculated on weight, the tare, packing, and other matters is deducted, and the actual net weight made the rule. To come to taking the tare of goods of a chest of tea, for instance. If the Custom-house people do not take the same view as the English merchant, let the Custom-house officer choose so many out of a hundred chests, and let the British merchant choose so many chests, and weigh one with the casing: then to estimate the weight of the casing, take away the casing and calculate it, and they will attain the true weight of every chest. In other goods having packing or casing, samples can be taken in the same way. If the dispute be not then settled the British merchant can go to the consul and report the circumstances, and the Consul will communicate them to the collector of Customs, and consult and make arrangements with him. But representation must be made within the day. If later, then no arrangement can be made. Goods about which there is a discussion still unsettled the collector of customs will delay to enter in his books, to avoid the difficulty of making alterations subsequently. He must wait till an equitable decision is given; then he will enter them.

Art. 44. British merchants' goods that have suffered from moisture so that their value is diminished, are entitled to a reduction of duty according to value. *If the British Government (merchant?) cannot agree* with the custom-house officer about the price, the same arrangement must be made as in the article relating to duties *ad valorem*.

Art. 45. British subjects wishing to take goods that have come into port, and paid duties to another port for sale, must make a clear statement to the Consul, who must pass it on to the collector of customs, who will depute an officer to make inspection. If, indeed, there be the original package, and the original goods found to correspond with the entry, and there has been no opening, moving, deduction or change, then the amount shall be entered on a certificate which shall be issued to the merchant to hold. At the same time an official letter shall be written to the custom-house at the other port, to see that all is right. When the said vessel enters the port inspection shall be made. If everything corresponds, permission will be given to open the hatches and sell the goods without their paying any more duties. If any fraud or smuggling is discovered, the goods will be confiscated. If it be desired to take the said goods to a foreign country, representation must be made in the same way to the collector of customs, that he may make inspection and issue a certificate to be kept. On a subsequent date this can be used as proof of a payment of duty for imports or exports without distinction. If it be desired to take grain grown in foreign countries, which has been brought into port, but has not been landed, to another place, no hindrance shall be opposed.

Art. 46. At the different ports of China the authorities who collect the duties, in their measures for strictly guarding against smuggling, are authorized to consider what is essential, and from time to time to adopt whatever measures are required; that abuses may be prevented.

Art. 47. British vessels are only authorized to trade at the ports opened to trade by the treaty. If they go to any part of the coast and clandestinely buy and sell, ship and cargo will be confiscated.

Art. 48. If British merchant vessels are concerned in smuggling, the goods no matter of what kind of value shall all be confiscated. Besides this, as soon as the vessel's accounts are closed she can be peremptorily sent away, and not allowed to trade.

Art. 49. All fines paid by British subjects as indicated in this treaty, and all ships or goods confiscated, go by rights to the Chinese Government to receive and dispose of.

Art. 50. Henceforward all official letters of the British Government will be written in the English character. For the present, the Chinese text will still accompany the other. When the students appointed by the Chinese Government have learned English writing and the English language thoroughly, no Chinese text will be sent. Henceforth in all disputes that arise about expressions in documents the British Government will always look upon the English text as the true meaning. The Chinese and English of the treaty now concluded, having been carefully compared, and being without error, will also come under this rule.

Art. 51. Henceforward in no description of public document, whether in the capital or outside it, is the character E, barbarian, to be used in speaking of the British Government or people.

Art. 52. British men-of-war having no unfriendly intention, or pursuing pirates, may come into any port of China whatsoever. In all that regards buying and obtaining food and water, and repairing ships, the local authorities will assist them well. The officers on board the ships and the Chinese authorities will meet each other as equals having intercourse.

Art. 53. Piracy being constantly committed on the seas of China, the Governments of China and Great Britain, beholding the injury it has done merchants, natives and foreign, agree to devise measures together for its suppression.

Art. 54. Whatever, under the treaties agreed to in former years, the British authorities and people were entitled to, in the way of advantage to be gained or exemption from injury, is still retained. They do not lose it. If any other nation hereafter receives additional favor, the British nation will certainly enjoy the same.

Art. 55. The Queen of England, desiring to maintain friendly feeling forever, consents to make a separate article regarding the money required in compensation for loss, and the expenses of the Canton affair, as to how this shall be arranged. It shall be of equal force with the other articles in the treaty.

Art. 56. When this treaty is concluded, as soon as it has been ratified by the signature of the sovereigns of the two Governments, within the term of one year, each will send a minister to meet and exchange (the treaties) in the capital of the Emperor of China. At present, the ministers of the Emperor of China and the Queen of England seal it beforehand in token of its validity. The 16th day of the 5th moon of the Chinese year Woo-woo, the 26th day of the 6th moon of the English year 1858.

On the 23d day of the 5th moon of the 8th year of Hienfung, an imperial edict was received: "Kwei-leang and others before presented for us to behold, copies of the different nations' treaties. Kweileang and others have concluded them and put their seal to them. Now, Kweileang and others memorialize, saying that the different nations desire to receive imperial assent that they may have confidence in it. In all the treaties presented us by the said ministers, two, from the English and French, and the two from the Russians and Americans, we assent entirely to what is proposed. Let everything be at once arranged according to this. Respect this."

The Niagara and her Slave Cargo.

To the Editor of the London Times:

Sir: The United States steam-frigate *Niagara*, Captain Chauncey, arrived at this port yesterday, *en route* for Monrovia, with the Africans recently rescued by the United States brig *Dolphin* from the slaver brig *Echo*. After coaling she proceeds at once to her destination. I have been kindly permitted to see a private letter from Dr. Rankin, who is the special agent of the Government of the United States, to a friend in England, in which he says:

"We have had a difficult and somewhat unusual service to perform with our fine frigate, in restoring a few unfortunate Africans to their own land. The *Niagara* proceeded to Charleston, when I joined her on the 21st of September. I had gone to Charleston by the direction of the Government to sail for Africa, there to receive these negroes and deliver them officially to the American Colonization Society, with which the President had contracted for their protection, education and support for one year. The yellow fever raging with great violence in that city at the time the negroes had been landed at Fort Sumter, a few miles below the city, where they were necessarily greatly exposed and badly fed. They ate freely the shell-fish which [illegible] produced [illegible] diarrhoea, which [illegible] disgusting in the extreme. [illegible] together closer than cattle, and [illegible] vation of every kind, coupled with disease, had reduced all of them to the merest skeletons, and to such a state of decrepitude and debility that on entering the fort they could not so much as step over a small beam one foot high in the doorway, but were compelled to sit on it and balance themselves over. It is impossible for you to imagine their sad and distressed condition. Even now, on board of our ship, after one [illegible] of kind treatment, good food and pure air, they [illegible]

"The *Echo* took on board 456 of Kabendas. One hundred and forty-one died on the passage, 2 died after the capture, 35 died in Charleston, and [illegible] died on board our frigate. We received on board 271. Of these 220 were men and boys, 48 girls and women and 3 infants. Consequently, 214 only remain, and many of these, doubtless, will die before we reach [illegible]. But one woman has died of the whole [illegible], illustrative of the greater fortitude of the [illegible]. Yet, their number being smaller, and our [illegible] being gallant in all cases, their treatment has [illegible] somewhat better than those of the men. [illegible] considerably more than half of these poor [illegible] have died—a sad commentary on the trade, [illegible] only in the internal trade of [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] River, about 5° south latitude. [illegible] There are a few Kabendas, [illegible] Congos, or [illegible] tribes of Loango and [illegible] call among themselves negroes. Four or five of them speak a patois of the Portuguese, which I can understand sufficiently to know all of their wants and feelings, and learn the little they know of themselves and one another. They range from eight to eighteen years of age, but about a dozen of them being adults. Only four are tolerably fine-looking fellows, while there are about the same number of healthy-looking women. The remainder are young and, [illegible] believe, generally desirable that they should be.

"They are extremely filthy, and much prefer nudity to dress. We have adopted the plan of having a large hose turned on them twice per week, with steam power at the engine. They appear well enough satisfied with the bath, but cannot, even by the lash, which we are compelled to employ freely, be made to observe any other sanitary or decent habit. It requires a good large crew of men to keep the spar-deck, where they are located, clean. When clothing was put on them in Charleston, of which the negro slaves in the City contributed several dray-loads, they immediately tore it off and rolled in the sand and [illegible].

"I know but few cases in which they manifest any sympathy for one another, except to help scratch each other's backs. They give no attention or sympathy whatsoever to the sick and dying. When one is dead the body may lie for hours among the [illegible] in immediate contact, yet unnoticed. But as soon as [illegible] fled they steal the blanket of the deceased and unceremoniously proceed to appropriate his bread, spoon, and bag. During the process of burial they never manifest the slightest concern. A more utterly brutalized, pitiable set of beings I never beheld.

"All of them take medicine without a word of objection, yet whenever one sickens he is almost certain to die. We found them with scurvy, diarrhoea, and opthalmia, and relieved very much of the former maladies. They now have also catarrh, influenza, [illegible] and chronic diarrhoea. It is wholly impossible to intelligently diagnose their symptoms, or to provide for them as one would wish. We have given them all the aid that money liberally expended and directed by intelligent Christian sympathies could dictate. But they are a set of poor, miserable beings, who will probably relapse into their old state. I am satisfied that they would have been much happier as slaves in America; but the curse would be upon us, for slavery always operates far more disastrously on the white owners than on the negroes themselves.

"I trust that the day is coming when this horrible traffic will cease. But it must be by a powerful and combined effort on the part of the leading Christian nations. The people of the United States as a nation would revolt at the idea of so far relapsing into barbarism as to either reestablish or tolerate the slave-trade, and the faithful President of the United States but echoes the universal public voice when he orders a peremptory and literal execution of our laws and treaties on the subjects, and, in the face of opposition here and there in the South, sends the people, at enormous cost, out of the Union. But, in addition to some improvements in our squadron on the coast of Africa, by replacing the [illegible] guns of large frigates and sloops by many small and effective steam gunboats, there is a great change needed in your country also; and that is, you must make the crime of *slaving piracy and murder, and must execute the law* so defining. I am satisfied that some new mode could also be introduced for the trial of those found on board slavers; probably by trying them at once and swinging them up to the yard-arm. As your system now operates, the British captors have every interest in releasing the crew and landing them again at an eligible point on the coast, that they may [illegible] have another vessel, to be taken as another [illegible] prize. This is an easy and certain means of furnishing prize money to your cruisers, and an equally certain means of perpetuating the Slave-trade. [illegible]"

St. Vincent's, Oct. 23. ROYAL MAIL.

Brazil and the Argentine.

Our dates from Rio Janeiro are to October 10, and from Buenos Ayres to Sept. 29.

At Rio, the failure of the firm of Prowse, Ser & Co., a branch of a London house, took place on the 9th of October.

A bill which had caused much angry discussion had passed the Chamber of Representatives extracting the public lands granted to individuals during the Administration of General Rosas. At the request of the Minister of Government, one of the articles sanctioned was reconsidered, and the clause excepting lands that had passed into third hands was restored as it had originally appeared in the draft submitted by the Committee of Legislation.

The revolt of the division Escolta de Gobierno, in its march towards the southern frontier, wore at first a serious aspect; but the energetic and exemplary way in which it has been put down and the ringleaders punished, is calculated to have a moralizing effect on the military element, strengthening rather than debilitating the Administration, though in itself a disagreeable event. Of the 51 that revolted 37 have been captured, and the two ringleaders shot in the summary way prescribed by the Military Code.

On the arrival of Mr. Cateura from Parana, says the *Packet*, it was current on 'Change, for several days, that he had brought new propositions of negotiation. If true the thing has been managed with diplomatic reserve; for up to this date nothing has transpired, and the rumors have gradually died away and appear forgotten.

Liverpool Market.

Liverpool, Tuesday, Nov. 9, 1858.

Cotton—The *Canada's* advices were before the public on Monday morning, when it soon became generally known that she had brought many communications from American holders to sell; this, with the unprecedented receipts for the time of the year at the Southern ports, and consequent increase in the crop estimates—some naming as high as [illegible] bales—caused almost a panic, the desire to realize being very general. Under these circumstances the market immediately became greatly depressed, and forced sales were made at very low prices, Middling Orleans having been sold at 6⅞d., and even as low as 6⅝d. in some cases. The reduction brought out more buyers, and, with a better demand, prices have yesterday partially recovered from their extreme depression, closing, however, fully ⅛d.@¼d. under our quotations of this day week. The Manchester market is in deep sympathy with this, and prices have again declined ⅛d.@¼d. ℔ lb. on Yarns, and [illegible] on Goods.

We quote:

	1858. Orleans.	1857. Orleans.	1858. [illegible]
Ord. to good Ord	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Low Mid to Mid.	6⅞d. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
G. Mid. to Mid. F.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Sales for the week amounted to [illegible] bales, of which [illegible] were taken for export, and [illegible] on speculation. To-day there were [illegible] bales—the market closing quietly.

	1858.	1857.	1856.
Stock of Am. in Liverpool	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stock of all kinds	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stock in United Kingdom	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Imports into U. Kingdom	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Exports from U. Kingdom	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Taken for consumption to date	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Average weekly consumption	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Known to be at sea for U.K.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Tobacco—The market remains in the same quiet condition which has prevailed for some months. The supply is steadily augmenting, and prices gradually settling to a lower point. The aggregate sales for the past month of Virginia, Kentucky, and Maryland, Leaf and Stemmed, amounting to [illegible] hhds., of which only 91 were taken for export.

Stock in Warehouse on Oct. 30.

	Va. Leaf.	Va. Stem'd.	Ky. Leaf.	Ky. Stem'd.	[illegible]
1856	1,201	2,417	1,266	4,730	[illegible]
1857	1,743	1,984	1,566	4,014	[illegible]
1858	1,073	[illegible]	[illegible]	3,936	[illegible]

We quote Kentucky Leaf [illegible] for [illegible], [illegible] for Fair, and [illegible] for Choice; [illegible] Stemmed at [illegible].

Sugar—There has been a fair business in this article, without any improvement in prices. The stocks in the six principal European ports on the 1st inst. were 140,000 tons, against [illegible] tons [illegible] and [illegible] in 1856.

Breadstuffs—The market continues very [illegible], and the business passing during the week has been of the merest retail character, buyers evincing no desire to purchase beyond their immediate wants. The value of Flour is nominally unchanged, while Wheat is [illegible] lower, and Indian Corn [illegible] down. We quote: Wheat—Western, [illegible]; Red, [illegible]; Mixed [illegible]; Southern White [illegible]. Flour—Western Canal, [illegible]; New-Orleans and St. Louis, [illegible]; Baltimore and Philadelphia, [illegible]. Indian Corn, [illegible] for yellow and [illegible] for white.

Bacon—There is again extreme dullness in the demand for American Bacon, and in prices [illegible] larity, so much so that the former quotations give no reliable idea of the present value [illegible] them as being entirely useless. [illegible] American are not wanted at all. [illegible] stock of American is [illegible] boxes.

Lard—The demand is extremely [illegible] tend steadily [illegible]. [illegible] condition of the market, it is impossible to [illegible] rectly, but we may remark that choice [illegible]

[illegible] HEWITT & CO.

[illegible]

Macao, Friday, Sept. 3, 1858.

Referring to my letter of the 31st ult. I have great satisfaction in informing you of a decidedly more favorable aspect of political affairs in this Province, [illegible]

[illegible]

The rightful position of our country, as the nearest civilized neighbor of Japan, is, therefore, fully established in our relations with that empire—thanks to the persevering spirit, vigilant care and patient conciliation of the heroic Perry, and to the highly creditable performance of Consul-General Harris.

[illegible] I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
GIDEON NYE, Jr.,
Corresponding Member of the American Geographical and Statistical Society.

The following translation of a proclamation of his Excellency Pih, (Pih Kwei,) Governor of Canton and Lieutenant-Governor of the Province, has been made by the Rev. Mr. French:

Pih, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Canton, &c., &c., issues the following proclamation for the purpose of quieting the minds of the people:

I have lately received a communication from H. E. Hwang, Governor-General, &c., &c., informing me that he had respectfully received an imperial edict, communicating the intelligence that a treaty of peace had been concluded at Tien-tsin between China, England and France; that he had already sent a communication on this subject to the Tartar-General, the Major-General and the Hoppo, and also to the Military Association at [illegible], all of which officers had complied with the imperial will. He furthermore stated that he had addressed a similar communication to the officers of foreign countries, informing them of a treaty of peace, &c., &c.

Since then communications have also been received from their Excellencies Loo, Lung and Soo, (the three heads of the gentry [illegible], acting under imperial commission [illegible],) addressed respectively to myself, the Tartar-General, the Major-General and the Hoppo, stating that as peace had been concluded at Tien-tsin, they should immediately recall the braves, and not allow them to enter the city again to make trouble; that if any person in the city or suburbs, or on the river, should hereafter injure foreigners in any way, such persons were not connected with the braves, and it behoved the local officers to have them arrested and punished. These things are on record.

I have examined and find that before peace was definitely concluded the braves in the different villages assembled at the provincial city. Now, however, that the two countries (i. e., the two parties to the war) are at peace, it is my bounden duty, being intrusted with the office of government, to carry out the will of the Emperor—to preserve inviolate the peace, and to quiet the minds both of the Chinese and foreigners. Besides, therefore, having commanded the different officers, civil and military, to return to the city and perform their duties as formerly, I issue this special proclamation, that all the people of the province, braves and civilians may thoroughly understand.

You ought to know that a treaty of peace has been concluded at Tien-tsin; hereafter there will most assuredly be no more fighting. If any vagabonds, pretending to be braves, should again enter the city and injure foreigners, or take advantage of existing circumstances to plunder the people, I have commanded the local officers to have such persons at once arrested and punished. It is also permitted to every one, without distinction, troops and civilians, to seize these vagabonds and hand them over for punishment. If upon examination they are really found to be guilty, the person seizing them shall be liberally rewarded; if any resistance should be made to their being seized, they may be killed without ceremony.

Let the merchants, both Chinese and foreigners, resume their business as usual; let the families and merchants who have removed from the city at once return, live in quiet, and peacefully pursue their avocations. From this time let the Chinese and foreigners be one family; let them forever be at peace. Let the merchants cheerfully engage in trade, and enjoy together the blessings of peace.

This is truly my earnest desire.
A special proclamation.
[illegible], 23d day, (Aug. 31, 1858.)
True translation. J. B. F.
Macao, Sept. 3, 1858.
A true copy of translation: witness my hand.
GIDEON NYE, Jr.,
[illegible] Consul of the United States for Macao.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—Monday.

SUPREME COURT.—Part I.—Nos. 575, 15, 541, [illegible] Part II.—Nos. [illegible]

SUPREME COURT—Circuit—Nov. 20.

[illegible] vs. Mossop.—The plaintiff who is a real estate broker, sued the defendant to recover the sum [illegible] which he claimed to be due [illegible] upon a real estate transaction [illegible]

[illegible] The Court ruled that the plaintiff, as broker, could not recover without a written agreement in regard to the sale and purchase of the real estate, and that having counted only upon the first negotiation, he could not claim on account of the second, or written agreement, without amending his complaint. Nonsuit granted, with leave to plaintiff to move to amend. For plaintiff, Mr. Everts; for defendant, Mr. Gerard.

SUPREME COURT—General Term—Nov. 20.

Before Judges [illegible]

Jonathan Peel, H. B. M. Secretary of State vs. Sutton Elliot.—The defendant in this case is not entitled to be discharged from arrest upon the ground argued before us on the appeal; and the order of the special term, which denied the motion, should be affirmed with costs.

New-York and Erie Railroad Company vs. James Gilchrist.—Judgment of the special term reversed, and a new trial granted. Costs to abide the event.

The Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company vs. The State Mutual Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Pennsylvania.—Judgment appealed from affirmed with costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nov. 20.

Before Judge Pierrepont.

John R. Dubron and others vs. John Childs and others.—In this case tried yesterday, the Jury brought in a sealed verdict for the plaintiff, damages $4,166 63.

SUPERIOR COURT—Friday, Nov. 19.

Before Judge Pierrepont and a Jury.

Edward Palmer vs. The New-York Floating Dry-Dock Company.—In 1851 the steamship Ohio was repaired upon the defendants' dry-dock. Mr. Palmer, the plaintiff, a ship-carpenter, was employed upon the repairs of the vessel, by Simonson & Luker, who held a contract for the work upon her. While so engaged, the scaffolding, sixteen feet high, fell with him and others upon it, and precipitated him a distance of many feet. He sustained thereby serious injury internally, and in his legs and arms, losing the use of his left arm, and has since been a disabled man. This action was brought to recover damages for the injuries sustained. It was once before tried, when the Jury failed to agree. The damages are laid at $20,000.

The plaintiff alleges that the scaffolding fell either from defects in construction or neglect in properly maintaining it, for which the defendants are answerable. It was supported by standards kept by iron bolts driven in the wood merely, and not clinched, or secured so as not to draw out.

Upon the close of the plaintiff's case, counsel for defendants moved to dismiss the complaint, on the ground that the facts as proved had not made out a cause of action. That the plaintiff was not in the employ of the defendants, but of the contractors for the work, Simonson & Luker. That, therefore, there was no privity of contracts, as between the plaintiff and defendants, and the latter were not liable to damages to the plaintiff. That there was no general public duty resting on the defendants which could render them liable to the plaintiff. Where an apothecary, by mistake or negligence, labels a poison as a harmless medicine, and puts it in the market as such, he becomes liable to any one injured thereby; but the rule of remote liability applies only in a case where there exists, as there, such a general duty to the public. The counsel for the defence relied upon and cites recent English cases to sustain the principle upon which their motion was founded. Counsel for the plaintiff, on the other hand, sought to show by recent cases in our courts, that a different rule prevails in this and other States, and that every one is bound by law so to use his own property that he shall not injure his neighbor thereby. He is bound so to construct or keep in repair that property, where intended for public use, not to injure others in the course of such use of it. A case just decided in our Court of Appeals, *Storrs vs. The City of Utica*, reviewing *Blake vs. Ferris* (1 Selden R., 48), was cited on the authority of a note from the Reporter, as the case is not yet formally reported, in which it is held, that "a municipal corporation, owing to the public the duty of keeping its streets in a safe condition for travel, is liable to persons receiving injury from the neglect to keep proper lights and guards around an excavation, which it has caused to be made in the street, whether it has or has not contracted for such precautions with the persons executing the work."

The Court granted the motion, and dismissed the complaint.

Messrs. Garvin and Schaffer for the plaintiff; Messrs. Benedict and Stoughton for defendants.

Farley, Turner & Co. Reindicted—Washington Market Pronounced a Nuisance by the Grand Jury.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before City Judge Russell.

Saturday was the final day of the November sittings of this Court, and was devoted, as usual, to the passing of sentences and the discharge of the Grand Jury. That body handed into Court a large batch of indictments, including a reindictment of certain parties, whose names, in connection with alleged frauds upon the City Treasury, have been, of late much too frequently before the public, viz.: Charles Turner, Terence Farley, Charles McNiel, Jacob F. Oakley, W. A. Dooley and Patrick Tracy, the charge against them being that they conspired to defraud the City Treasury in the matter of regulating, curbing, &c., Fifty-fourth street. These are the parties, it will be remembered, who were indicted for the same alleged offence by the Grand Jury of the October term, when they were held to bail by Recorder Barnard in the sum of $2,500 each. On motion of counsel, Judge Russell, a few days since, quashed the indictment, on the ground, as he viewed it, of some informality. To make matters as sure as, in the present mode of dealing with indictments, might be presumed to be possible, the Grand Jury of the term which has just expired, went to work and indicted them again, avoiding the so-called informality which Judge Russell discovered in the previous indictment. What the result will now be, we must wait to see. Meantime the indicted and reindicted parties will appear at Judge Russell's office this morning, for him to fix the amount of bail.

The Grand Jury, previous to their discharge on Saturday, made the following presentment:

The Grand Jury for the City and County of New-York, in the discharge of their duty, have had the condition of Washington Market, and the streets and bulkheads adjacent thereto, under their consideration, and they present the same as a nuisance, detrimental to the public health and the interests of the City.

JOHN E. BUSSING, Foreman.
EDWARD M. BANKS, Secretary.
SATURDAY, Nov. 20, 1858.

Nancy Wood was brought to the bar for sentence. She was the colored woman convicted, on Wednesday, of arson in the second degree. The Judge gave her the most lenient sentence allowed by law, ten years and six months in the State Prison.

Sarah Johnson's case was brought forward. She was tried, it will be remembered, in the October term, [illegible] and general character. During the interval it has been before Recorder Barnard, for grand larceny—shoplifting, in fact. It was said she was respectable, first offence, &c., and the Recorder deferred sentencing her till some inquiry could be made as to her antecedents [illegible] shown that she is the wife of George Middleton, *alias* Stykes, a man, it is averred, of no very good repute in the sporting world. Taking this into account, Judge Russell—at the instance of the District-Attorney, Mr. Blunt—suspended sentence, setting Mrs. Johnson, *alias* Middleton, *alias* Stykes, at liberty on condition that she leaves the State. If caught anywhere within its borders again, she is to go to the State Prison.

For stabbing Henry McArdle, a meek-looking, under-sized Irishman named Patrick Katen was sentenced to 60 days in the State Prison. He pleaded guilty, but numerous affidavits read by his counsel, Ex-Judge Phillips, to the Court, proved that he had acted in defence of his wife, who was being subjected to a brutal assault, and that he was more to be pitied than punished. The Court adjourned *sine die*.

MARKET REPORTS.

New-York, Saturday, Nov. 20, 1858—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of yesterday, have been as follows:

	Hudson River boats.	Erie R. R.	Southern boats.	Total.
Ashes, bbls.	75	86		161
Flour, bbls	14,073	4,058	12,909	31,290
Wheat, bushels	8,476	597	—	9,073
Peas, bushels	2,168		—	2,168
Malt, bushels		658	—	658
Provisions, pkgs	306	2,580	752	3,640
Whisky, bbls	166	310	120	606

ASHES—Are dull and heavy. Pots, $5 37½@$5 93¾; Pearls, $6, ⅌ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning, 1,400 bbls.—including 1,100 bbls. Pots and 354 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—The sales to-day embraced 50 bags Maracaibo at 11¼c.; 700 bags Rio at 9⅞c.@10¼c.; and 200 bags St. Domingo on terms not ascertained.

COTTON—Sales were reported to-day of 2,500 bales at a shade firmer prices, closing with Middling Uplands at 11⅝c.; do. Orleans at 11¾c.; and other grades at proportionate rates, ⅌ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is quite depressed for State and Western Flour. Holders are eager to sell and are disposed to make some concessions in prices, especially of lots not wanted by the home trade. The demand, however, is restricted. Sales 9,000 bbls.

Unsound and rejected State, ⅌ bbl.	$3 25@$4 15
Standard Superfine State	4 35@4 55
Standard Extra State	4 60@5 00
Superfine Western	4 35@4 60
[illegible] Ohio	[illegible]
Extra Indiana and Michigan	[illegible]
Extra Ohio	[illegible]
Fancy Genesee	[illegible]
Extra Genesee	[illegible]
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	[illegible]

Canadian is in limited demand at drooping rates, [illegible] ⅌ bbl. Southern continues in moderate request, at former prices; sales 1,800 bbls., at $5 10@$5 90 for mixed and straight brands, and $5 95@$7 75 for low fancy to very choice extra brands ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive at $3 30@$4 30 for fine to superfine, ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is depressed, at $3 75@$3 90 for Jersey, and $4 15@$4 20 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is heavy, and prices are less firm, though the leading holders do not appear to be willing to reduce their claims materially. The demand is less, millers being the principal buyers. Sales have been reported since our last of 15,000 bushels, including choice White Canada, at [illegible]; Canada Club at [illegible]; choice Red Western, at [illegible]; mixed Western at [illegible]; choice White Kentucky, part at [illegible]; ordinary White Southern at [illegible]; and ordinary to very good Red do. at $1 15@$1 25 ⅌ bushel. Corn is dull and prices are somewhat nominal. [illegible] Rye and Barley [illegible] State [illegible] at 48c.@49c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 48c.@49c.; and Southern at 48c.@50c. ⅌ bushel.

HAY—Sales 1,500 bales North River, for shipping, at 40c.@45c. ⅌ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Mr. H. D. HULL reviews the week's business thus: "We have had no arrivals of importance this week, the total receipts footing up less than 10,000 Hides. The demand has been active, but sales are much restricted, on account of the light stock on hand. Transactions have been chiefly confined to parcels of Buenos Ayres, &c., to arrive, which are daily expected. Prices may be quoted 1c. ⅌ lb. higher, and close firm at 25c. for Buenos Ayres, and 23½c. for Orinoco. We cannot expect a very active demand after the close of canal navigation, as most of the Trade have purchased an ample supply for their tanners; but as a considerable portion of the expected cargoes are sold to arrive, prices will, doubtless, remain firm and steady during the remainder of the year. Our present stock of Sole Leather Hides is lighter than at any previous period during the year, amounting to only 8,000 Hides. *Upper-Leather Stock*—Continues in good request, with a very slight supply, consisting chiefly of Calcutta and Orinoco Kips. Prices are without change. *Wet Salted Hides*—Foreign, of all descriptions, are in active request, and prices are well supported. Western and Southern also sell readily at my quotations. Stock is quite light. City Slaughter are neglected, and prices are without improvement. *Receipts*—Have been 9,631 Hides from foreign ports, as follows: 3,000 Vera Cruz, ex *Rapid*; 341 West Indies, ex *Sea Lark*; 341 Belize, ex *Honduras*; 54 Curacoa, ex *Eagle*; 2,114 Southern, &c. 6,821 from neighboring ports. Total coastwise, 8,334. Total foreign and coastwise, 12,166. *Import since 1st inst.*—42,202 foreign and 47,248 coastwise. Total, 89,450. Sales have been 62,300 Hides. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 8,000—(same time last year 264,300, year before, 12,300;)—200 bales Singapore, and 400 do. Calcutta Buffalo and Cow, and 2,000 Dry Orinoco Kips."

IRON—Sales 200 tons Scotch Pig at $22@$23, ⅌ ton, usual credit. Sales in Philadelphia, during the week 616 tons No. 1 Anthracite Pig at $22, and some No. 2 at $21, ⅌ ton. A lot of Charcoal Blooms was also sold at $62 50, ⅌ ton.

LEATHER—The week's movement in Sole, Mr. HULL notices thus: "The demand has been good, and sales, though not heavy, are fully equal to the receipts, and as large as could be expected, considering the light stock and poor assortment on hand. Buyers show a willingness to buy to arrive, but few of the Trade care to sell their receipts in advance—which shows the confidence of both buyer and seller in the firmness of the market. Prime Middle and Over Weights and good Damaged are scarce, and the market is nearly cleared of Light Weights, which a few weeks since comprised a large portion of our stock. Prices are about ½c. ⅌ lb. higher and steady. Oak Tanned is in active request, without a change in prices. We quote: Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Light, 27c.@30c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 27c.@30c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 27c.@29c.; Oak light, Southern, 24c.@26c.; Oak heavy, for Banding 27c.@30c.; Oak heavy, Spanish, all weights, 26c.@28c.; Oak heavy, Cropped, 34c.@38c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light 23c.@24c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 24½c.@25½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 24c.@25c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 21½c.@22½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 23½c.@24c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 22c.@23½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and B. A. Damaged all weights, 19c.@22c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and B. A. Damaged, poor, all weights, 13c.@15c.; Hemlock, Slaughter, in rough, 30c.@32c., on 6 months' credit."

MOLASSES—Sales to-day, 90 hhds. Porto Rico at 30c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—The leading kinds are quiet at about former rates.

OILS—All descriptions are moderately inquired for at unchanged quotations.

PROVISIONS—Pork is depressed and prices favor buyers. Sales 1,380 bbls. at $17 50 for Mess, for immediate and future delivery; and $13 75@$14 for prime, ⅌ bbl. Pickled meats are in fair request, including Hams at 9c.@9¼c.; Shoulders at 6¼c.@6½c. ⅌ lb. Bacon is quiet at about former rates. Lard is freely offered at declining prices. Hence, it is more sought after. Sales have been reported of 250 tcs. and bbls. here, at 10½c.@11c.; 400 kegs, here, at 12¼c.@12½c.; and 500 tcs. prime, deliverable in the first quarter of 1859, at 11c. ⅌ lb. Beef is in fair demand at uniform quotations. Sales 300 bbls., in lots, at $9 75@$11 for repacked Western Mess; $11 50@$12 for extra do.; $8 25@$9 50 for Country Mess; $6 25@$7 for do. Prime, ⅌ bbl.; Prime Mess Beef, $18@$20 ⅌ bbl. Beef Hams, $13 50@$15 ⅌ bbl. Butter continues in request at 12c.@18c. for Ohio; 15c.@21c. for common to good State, and 22c.@25c. for prime to choice State, ⅌ lb. Cheese is worth 7½c.@9c. ⅌ lb.

RICE—Sales, to-day, only small lots at $3@$3 50 ⅌ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—In this market all kinds are inactive, at previous figures. In Philadelphia sales have been reported of 1,500 bushels Clover Seed, at $5 75@$6, chiefly at $5 87½ ⅌ bushel.

SKINS—Curacoa Goat are plenty, as are also Bolivar Deer; other kinds are in moderate supply. The demand is good for desirable lots. Sales during this week, 118 bales Rio Hache Goat, at 40c.@41c., cash, and 6 months' credit; also, 25 bales Curacoa, and 24 bales Payta Goat, on private terms; with 12,000 lbs. San Juan Deer, and 2,000 lbs. Vera Cruz Deer, at private bargain.

SUGARS—Have been more sought after to-day, and sales have been reported of 645 hhds. Cuba, at 6⅛c.@7⅛c., and 101 hhds. Porto Rico, at 7⅛c.@8c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 14,000 lbs. Prime, at 10c. ⅌ lb.

TEAS—The demand for desirable lots is pretty brisk; prices are sustained.

WHISKY—Sales 475 bbls., in lots, at 22¾c.@23c. ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool the engagements included 900 bales Cotton at ¼d. ⅌ lb.; 160 bbls. Shoe Pegs at 2s., and 50 tcs. Flaxseed at 22s. 6d. For London, 400 tcs. Beef at 4s. 9d., and 200 bbls. do. at 3s. 3d., also 1,000 bbls. Resin at 2s. 4½d. For Havana, a schooner from Darien, with Lumber, at $10. The latest charters—according to the *Shipping List*—have been as follows: A ship from New-Orleans to Trieste, Cotton at 1¼c.; a bark from Savannah to Trieste, 1¾c.; a Bremen bark, now at Baltimore, from Charleston to Bremen, 1c.; a ship, 503 tons, to St. Catherine's, Coal, $10; a bark from Philadelphia to Rosario, $11; a brig, 288 tons, hence to Curacao, $1,265; a brig to south side Cuba and back, Sugar, 40c., and Molasses, on deck, $2 75; one from Brunswick, Geo., to Havana, Lumber, $10 50, and back to a port between Savannah and New-York, on private terms; and a brig to Rio Grande and back, on private terms.

DRY GOODS.

IMMENSE REDUCTION.
The entire of our LACE and EMBROIDERY stock Will be sold, for the next 30 days, at a reduction of 40 per cent.
Point Lace Collars from $4 and upwards.
Point Lace Applique Collars from $7 50 and upwards.
Medallion Lace sets at $7, worth $10 50.
Valenciennes Lace sets from $5 50 and upwards.
Black Thread Veils, Coiffures and Barbes.
Black Thread Laces at lower prices than ever offered.
EMBROIDERIES.
Over $50,000 worth of FRENCH EMBROIDERED SETS—all styles, and of the finest quality.
300 Embroidered Sets Flowing Sleeves at $3, worth $15.
1,000 Embroidered Sets, new and fashionable, at $4, worth $18.
1,000 Embroidered Sets, new and fashionable, at $4 50 worth $18.
500 Embroidered Sets, new and fashionable, at $5, worth $20.
A large variety of EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS at one half the actual cost.
FRENCH CAMBRIC and MUSLIN COLLARS at $1, worth $1 75.
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN CARPETS.
J. P. & H. L. CRANFORD,
No. 304 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.,
Have opened their WHOLESALE CARPET ROOM to RETAIL BUYERS,
And by so doing have achieved such a TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS
That they will continue to do the same, and sell
CARPETS, MATS, DRUGGETS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c.,
Cheaper than they can be found anywhere else in the City.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 Broadway.
A full stock of Velvet and Cloth Cloaks
Of the latest styles.
Children's Raglans in great variety.
Opera Cloaks of newest styles
Opened this morning.
Black Beaver Raglans $5 each.

GRAND CLOAK AND MANTILLA BAZAAR.
H. EDGERTON, No. 400 CANAL-ST.
THE LARGEST AND BEST
SELECTED ASSORTMENT OF
CLOAKS, RAGLANS AND MANTILLAS
IN THE CITY,
RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
FINE CLOTH RAGLANS, at $3 50.
FINE BEAVER RAGLANS at $4 50.
CASTOR BEAVER RAGLANS at $5.
FINE CASTOR BEAVER
SLEEVE CLOAKS.
CROCHET TRIMMINGS.
From $6 to $16; worth from $16 to $25.
MISSES' RAGLANS, CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS
Of every description.
At 20 per cent. less than Jobbers' prices.
Also,
A Job lot
For the Jobbing Trade.
Comprising a full and varied assortment of all the latest Paris styles of
Ladies' and Misses'
CLOAKS, RAGLANS AND MANTILLAS,
For cash or approved paper
At a discount on cost prices.
Country merchants will be treated
With better terms
Than any other house in the trade.
H. EDGERTON,
No. 400 Canal-st.

INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES ARE VERY useful for softening and bleaching the hands. As a speedy and effectual cure for chapped and rough hands, salt rheum, &c., they have no equal. Are very useful while engaged in domestic affairs, such as scrubbing, dusting, house-cleaning, and are invaluable in attending to coal fires. For sale by [illegible], and at No. [illegible] John-st., up stairs.

$1 50 FOR ELEVEN-HOOP SKELETON Skirts of their own manufacture, made to order; no extra charge; crinoline, quilted, [illegible] Skirts, &c.; French-wove Corsets, $1 a pair. Laces, Embroideries, Gloves, Mitts, Lace Sleeves. Ladies in attendance. FORMAN & CO., No. 366 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

CHARLES STREET & CO.
No. 466 Broadway.
CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS.
The latest novelties of PARIS STYLES in CLOAKS, being entirely different from those prevailing a month ago, we have consigned to Southern houses all of our stock that were prior to the latest mode.
LADIES, consequently, will find in our establishment nothing but what is entirely new, choice and elegant.
CLOAKS BEING THE SPECIALITE
Of our immense business, we are enabled to exhibit at all times a larger stock and greater variety of
CLOAKS
Than any other establishment in the United States, embracing in its great assortment
VELVET CLOAKS, in various forms, viz:
VELVET CLOAKS, plain and rich.
VELVET CLOAKS, with crochet and other adornments.
VELVET CLOAKS, IN AQUILLE and other new styles of embroidery.
VELVET CLOAKS, with Chantilly lace, the finest and richest ever imported.
Also, over
5,000 BLACK and COLORED
BEAVER CLOAKS,
In all the new shapes and styles, the majority of which are exclusive and peculiarly elegant, and as
VARIOUS IN PRICE
as the styles they represent, and to more effectually
[illegible]
we have adapted the cost of our beautiful garments to the wants of our large and increasing
POPULAR TRADE.
SHAWLS, SHAWLS, SHAWLS.
In consideration of the advanced season, we have reduced the balance of our stock of shawls considerably
BELOW COST PRICE.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
In consequence of the numerous mistakes made by ladies who have desired to visit our establishment, but have been deceived by the similar outside appearance of other stores, we are reluctantly compelled, for the protection of ourselves and customers, to notify the public that during the Winter months our store is specially distinguishable by the
LARGE WHITE POLAR BEAR,
Which is constantly on exhibition in one of our windows.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 466 Broadway,
Between Broome and Grand sts.

REDUCTIONS IN SILKS, SHAWLS and DRESS GOODS.
In order to close the Balance of our importation,
On Monday, Nov. 22,
At the NEW RETAIL STORE,
No. 335 Broadway,
Corner of Worth-st.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will open, on
MONDAY, Nov. 22,
NEW STYLES OF
EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS.
Also,
1,000 DOZEN LADIES' TAPE
BORDERED HANDKERCHIEFS,
At exceedingly low prices.
Canal, corner of Mercer.

NOS. 108 AND 110 SIXTH-AVENUE.—FAMILY DRY GOODS STORE.—C. G. HOOK respectfully informs his friends, former patrons, and the public, that he has bought the stock of merchandise and interest of Mr. W. S. Hood in the above place, and is now offering a splendid stock of very superior goods at prices much below their value.
It is the intention of C. G. H. to continue the business in the above stores, and he will constantly replenish the stock with choice fabrics selected with care, and bought for cash in the best markets, and consists of
SEASONABLE DRESS GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY,
SHAWLS, HOSIERY AND EMBROIDERIES,
ENGLISH AND DOMESTIC BLANKETS,
COTTON AND LINEN SHEETING,
DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS,
TOWELINGS AND DIAPERS,
DOMESTIC GOODS OF EVERY VARIETY,
RIBBONS, BONNETS, &c.
6th-av., between [illegible] sts.

CHEAP WINTER DRESS GOODS. MOUS. de Laines, [illegible], Lustres, Poplins, Valentias, Paramattas, Cashmeres, Merinoes, &c., &c.
ALSO, A CHEAP LOT
of entirely new Winter Styles POIL DE CHEVRE, a beautiful article for dresses.
1,000 pieces at 20 cents per yard, worth 31 cents.
1,000 pieces extra, at 25 cents, worth 37½ cents.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

CLOAKS, TALMAS, AND CIRCULARS.
A full assortment of Fashionable shapes, in every variety of material and trimming.
MUCH BELOW USUAL PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

FASHIONABLE SILKS AND ROBES.
Latest Paris styles in great variety; also
LOW-PRICED DRESS SILKS.
Brocades, Stripes, Bayaderes, Plaids, &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR.
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

WINTER HOSIERY, UNDER-GARMENTS, Woolen and Linen Gloves, and Zephyr Goods in great variety.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Catharine-st.
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will open, on
MONDAY, Nov. 22,
RICH SILKS, in evening colors, suitable for balls and wedding dresses, received by the *Vanderbilt*.
Canal, Corner of Mercer.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS.
In all the leading styles for
Winter Wear.
RAGLANS, RAGLANS, RAGLANS,
In all the newest styles.
In Heavy Cloths, Castor Cloth and Beavers.
Made and trimmed in a superior manner.
HEAVY CLOTH RAGLANS, &c.,
Ten different colors, at $3, $3 50, $4 and up.
CASTOR CLOTH RAGLANS, &c.,
Seven different colors, at $4 75, $5 50, $6 and up.
RIBBED BEAVER RAGLANS, &c.,
In Brown, Tans and Black, at $5, $5 75 and $6 50.
EXTRA HEAVY FRENCH BEAVER RAGLANS, &c.,
In Olive, Brown, Fawn and Black, at $6, $7, $8 and up.
Also, CHILDREN'S RAGLANS, &c.
We will introduce several ORIGINAL STYLES this week, to which we invite the attention of the ladies. The style and finish of our garments will be found equal to any in New-York. Ladies who desire to save a few dollars in the purchase of a cloak will please give us a call before purchasing.
W. K. PEYTON,
Cloak Manufacturer,
No. 264 Bowery, near Houston-st.

AT STILL FURTHER REDUCTION!!!
Peremptory and Positive!!
Assignee's Sale!
The entire stock of the late firm of
McCORMACK & SIMPSON,
No. 149 8th-av.,
Comprising
Real Laces,
Embroideries,
Ribbons,
Fringes,
Dress and Cloak Trimmings,
Hosiery,
Small Wares,
&c., &c.,
Will be offered at prices unprecedentedly low.
Ladies accustomed to visit this store require no further reference to guarantee the foregoing.

SHAWLS CHEAPER THAN EVER.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS will open, on Saturday,
150 STRIPED BROCHE SHAWLS,
New and Fashionable Goods,
AT HALF THE IMPORTER'S PRICES.
100 BLACK AND WHITE ALL-WOOL PLAID LONG SHAWLS.
A most desirable article, AT LESS THAN COST.
Also,
LONG BROCHE SHAWLS, BLANKET SHAWLS, &c.
ROUND CORNER MANTILLA SHAWLS,
In every variety.
No. 305 Canal-st., four doors from Broadway.

NEW LACES.
A. T. STEWART & CO. have now open a large assortment of BRUSSELS POINT,
FLOUNCING, SETS EN GARNITURE,
COIFFURES, BARBES, SHAWLS, SCARFS, LACES, &c., &c.
Also,
POINT-LACE POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS,
EMBROIDERIES, &c.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

McEWING & SNYDER.
NO. 103 CHAMBERS-ST.,
Will offer the balance of their stock of
SHIRTS, COLLARS, NECK-TIES, SCARFS, UNDER-GARMENTS, &c.,
AT RETAIL,
AT WHOLESALE PRICES,
FOR THIRTY DAYS ONLY.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will open on Monday, Nov. 22, a large assortment of
TARLATAN AND EMBROIDERED TULLE ROBES,
For Evening Dresses.
Just received per steamer *Asia*.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

BLANKETS! BLANKETS!!
Just received from auction,
5 bales 10-4 all-wool English Whitneys, at $4 25, worth $6 a pair.
3 bales 10-4 Family Blankets, at $2 75, worth $4.
For sale by W. K. PEYTON, No. 264 Bowery.

POPULAR TRADE IN GLOVES.
A. T. STEWART & CO. will open on Monday, Nov. 22,
1,000 dozen ladies' and gents' Woolen Gloves, Cloth, Lisle Thread, Plush-lined, &c., &c.,
At 25 cents per pair.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

DRY GOODS.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
NO. 355 BROADWAY,
Will open
AT RETAIL ON MONDAY, Nov. 22,
A large assortment of
SILK AND VELVET ROBES,
From $50 to $175 each.
These goods have been specially selected in Paris and Lyons, and imported expressly for their
CITY RETAIL TRADE.
Comprising all the fashionable shades of great artistic beauty and elegance, altogether different from any before offered.
RECEIVED PER STEAMSHIP VANDERBILT.
S. A. & CO. would solicit an examination of their goods, convinced that they will be acknowledged
SUPERIOR TO ANY PREVIOUSLY OFFERED
At retail in New-York.
Also,
Their entire stock of
RICH SILKS.
All of this season's importation, embracing every fashionable shade and style,
AT A GREAT REDUCTION ON FORMER PRICES.

SHAWLS, SHAWLS,
AT NO. 355 BROADWAY,
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
Will offer
AT RETAIL, on MONDAY, Nov. 22,
A great variety of
STELLA SHAWLS at $5, worth $9.
LONG, SQUARE, and ROUND CORNER.
ALL WOOL BLANKET SHAWLS
At $4, $5, $6 and $8, worth $6 50, $8, $9 and $12.
Together with their whole stock of
RICH SHAWLS,
Unsurpassed by any in this City, all new,
MUCH UNDER REGULAR PRICES.

NOTICE TO PARTIES
COMMENCING HOUSEKEEPING.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
Would respectfully call attention to their immense stock of
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS AT RETAIL,
At low prices, viz:
BLANKETS, SHEETINGS,
DAMASKS, TOWELLINGS,
NAPKINS, DOILIES,
TABLE AND PIANO COVERS,
QUILTS,
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
FLANNELS, LINENS, MUSLINS,
&c., &c., &c.
NO. 355 BROADWAY.

ALL WOOL PRINTED DE LAINES,
at 25 cents per yard,
from auction,
OPEN AT RETAIL ON MONDAY, Nov. 22.
Together with our entire stock of
RICH PRINTED DE LAINES,
CASHMERES AND MERINOES,
at a great sacrifice on regular prices.
Just received, a lot of
ELEGANT ROBES DE CHAMBRE.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
NO. 355 BROADWAY.

NO. 355 BROADWAY.
CHEAP SAXONY PLAIDS,
VALENTIAS, POPLINS, &c.
300 pieces FINE DOUBLE WIDTH SAXONY PLAIDS, at 25c.
200 pieces STRIPED AND BAYADERE CHALLY, at 25c.
400 pieces STRIPED AND BAYADERE SILK AND WOOL, at 25c.
200 pieces STRIPED AND BAYADERE SILK AND WOOL, at 38c.
200 pieces DOUBLE WIDTH SILK AND WOOL VALENTIAS,
At 62½ cents, worth $1 10 per yard,
with an immense assortment of the
RICHEST GOODS IMPORTED,
reduced in proportion.
AT RETAIL, ON MONDAY, NOV. 22.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.

NO. 355 BROADWAY.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
would call attention to their extensive assortment of
HOSIERY, UNDERGARMENTS,
GLOVES, GAUNTLETS, HANDKERCHIEFS, &c., &c.,
Open at retail, on MONDAY, Nov. 22,
AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.

355 BROADWAY.
NEW LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
Per steamship *Vanderbilt*,
open
AT RETAIL ON MONDAY, NOV. 22.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.

FRENCH MERINOES FROM AUCTION
Will be offered
AT RETAIL,
AT NO. 355 BROADWAY,
On Monday, Nov. 22.
150 pieces Fine French Merino, at 63c.
200 pieces Fine French Merino, at 75c.
300 pieces Fine French Merino, at 88c.
300 pieces Fine French Merino, at $1.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.

BUSINESS SUITS AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.
We will commence on Monday, Nov. 22, to sell first-rate fashionable suits at $15, the same as are sold by other houses at $25, and not by us, previously, for less than $20. McKINLEY & McGRADE,
No. 423 Broadway, cor. Lispenard-st.

LACE CURTAINS CHEAP.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway,
Have just opened
100 pairs RICH LACE CURTAINS,
AT A VERY REDUCED PRICE.

MOURNING DRY GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. have constantly on hand a full supply of the above goods.
N. B.—Novelties by every steamer.
Canal, corner of Mercer.

BLANKETS, BLANKETS, BLANKETS,
At BEEKMAN & CO.'S,
No. 473 Broadway.
An immense stock of Blankets,
Selling off cheap.

NEW CURTAIN MATERIALS,
FURNITURE COVERINGS,
LACE CURTAINS, &c.,
On Monday, Nov. 22,
PATON & CO.
Will open an entirely new assortment of
Brocatelles, three and four colors,
Brocade Satin, Lampas,
Reps, Tapestries, Printed Worsteds,
Chintzes.
Also, a great variety of new materials in silks and wools, for Parlor, Dining-room, Library and Chamber Curtains.
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS AND CORNICES
In great variety and at reduced prices.
No. 341 Broadway.

POPULAR TRADE IN CARPETS.
A. T. STEWART & CO. have now open all the New Patterns in real Aubusson, Axminster, Wilton, Velvet Tapestry, Brussels, Three-ply, and
SUPERFINE INGRAIN CARPETINGS,
Of the manufacture of JOHN CROSSLY & SONS, and others.
Also,
COCOA MATTING, OIL CLOTHS,
DRUGGETS, RUGS, MATS, &c.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

EMBROIDERIES.
A. T. STEWART & CO. will open on Monday, Nov. 22,
100 EMBROIDERED SETS,
$1 each.
2,000 EMBROIDERED LINEN SLEEVES,
at 25c. and 50c. per pair.
FRENCH EMBROIDERED SETS, with Pompadour Chemisettes attached, just received per steamer *Asia*.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

CURTAIN MATERIALS
AND FURNITURE COVERINGS.
A. T. STEWART & Co. have now open at prices lower than ever offered in the City, a splendid assortment of triple width Satin Damasks, Brocatelles, Damaskines, Lace and Lace Curtains, with every article in the upholstery line, imported expressly for the opening of their NEW STORE.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

POPULAR TRADE.
6-4 FRENCH MERINOES.
A. T. STEWART & CO. will open on Monday, Nov. 22,
250 PIECES ALL-WOOL FRENCH MERINOES,
at 63 and 75 cents per yard,
Greatly below their value.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
RAGLANS! RAGLANS! RAGLANS!
HEAVY BEAVER, and handsome........$8 and $10.
AT W. JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
N. B.—Opposite Tiffany & Co.'s.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
BENSON & WILSON invite the attention of ladies to their Lyons Velvet Cloak, at $35 and $40. The best $12 Raglans in the City. Opera cloaks in great variety.
No. 310 Canal-st.

POPULAR TRADE.
A. T. STEWART & CO. will open on Monday, Nov. 22,
a large and beautiful assortment of
PRINTED CASHMERE ROBES DE CHAMBRE,
Prices $7 and upwards.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

A FACT INTERESTING TO THE MILLION.—We quote our
PARIS ROSE-BUDS, 50c. per gross.
PARIS ROSE-BUDS, 75c. per gross.
PARIS ROSE-BUDS, $1 per gross.
JESSAMINE, 75c. per gross.
LILY OF THE VALLEY, 75c. per gross.
OSTRICH TIPS, $3 per dozen and upwards.
WHITE COIFFURES, [illegible]
JAMES TUCKER,
No. 361 Broadway,
Next door to Thompson's Saloon.

SKIRTS.—ELEVEN-SPRING SKELETON SKIRTS, adjustable bustle, best patterns and well made, [illegible]; 13 springs, $1 50; 15 springs, $2; children's 4 springs, [illegible]. Dealers supplied with 9 springs [illegible]; 11 springs, $11, and 15 springs, [illegible]. C. L. HARDING, Skirt Factory, No. 261 Spring-st., near Hudson. No connection with any other house.

EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, &c.—$5,000.—Wanted, a stock and retail stand, located in this City, for which cash will be paid. All communications treated confidentially. Address R. J., Box No. 120 Times Office.

[illegible] SHAWLS, [illegible]
Our [illegible]
A REDUCTION [illegible]
on our large stock of
SILKS,
SHAWLS,
CLOAKS,
RAGLANS,
MANTILLAS
AND OTHER DRESS GOODS.
We quote,
10,000 yards rich Plaid Silks at 50 cents per yard.
1,000 Rich Broche Long Shawls at $10.
500 Rich Broche Square Shawls at $4 50.
500 Magic Wool Shawls at $7.
1,000 Wool Plaid Long Shawls at $5.
500 Wool Plaid Square Shawls at $2 50.
500 Fine Cloth Beaver Cloaks at $8 to $25.
1,000 Fine Beaver Raglans at $5 to $8.
For further quotations, visit
[illegible] & CO.
Nos. [illegible]

COLLARS! COLLARS! COLLARS!
Embroidered Jaconet,
And Swiss Collars,
A fine assortment, now on hand,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

WOOLEN BLANKETS—WHITNEY QUILTS, Heavy Linen and Cotton Sheetings, and a large assortment of
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
at very low prices.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED SHEETINGS, Canton Flannels, Drillings, Tickings, and Domestic Goods of every kind.
ALSO,
Shaker and Ebenezer Flannels.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

BROCHE SHAWLS, STELLA SHAWLS, Cashmere, Printed Wool, Plaid and Figured Wool Shawls, together with every other description of Fashionable Winter Shawls.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

EMBROIDERED SKIRTS
At Reduced Prices.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.
INFANTS' ROBES AND WAISTS,
INFANTS' CAPS,
A Choice Selection.

DRY GOODS.—PARTIES HAVING STOCKS OF dry goods, wishing to dispose of for cash, can find a purchaser by addressing G. W., Box No. 131 Times Office. N. B.—Interviews and correspondence confidential, if desired.

FURS.

ELEGANT CLOAKS AND FURS.
BEAUTIFUL NEW GOODS
Will be exhibited this week by
GEO. BULPIN,
at his well-known store,
No. 361 Broadway.
BLACK BEAVER RAGLANS,
BLACK BEAVER CLOAKS,
BLACK VELVET CLOAKS,
RICH MINK FURS,
RICH SABLE FURS,
RICH ERMINE FURS,
IN ENDLESS VARIETY,
AT STRICTLY MODERATE PRICES.
ALL NEW GOODS,
EXPRESSLY FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

LADIES'
FANCY FURS.
BACKUS, NICHOLS & CO.,
NO. 41 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK,
Offer, AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, a new and large assortment of Fancy Furs, manufactured by them the PRESENT SEASON, after the latest styles and most approved patterns, comprising articles for both ladies' and gentlemen's wear, of every variety and quality, as well of the finest as of the more ordinary kinds of skins.

FANCY FURS
AT WHOLESALE.
BALLARD, SHUTE & CO.,
45 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
WOULD RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE TO JOBBERS and RETAILERS accustomed to purchase FURS in this market, that, notwithstanding the very general, if not quite universal, practice adopted by the Wholesale Manufacturers of this City within the last twelve months, of throwing their stocks open for RETAILING PURPOSES just as soon as the season for commencing it arrives, and still expecting the REGULAR RETAILERS and even the JOBBERS to continue their custom [illegible] NECESSITY, JUSTICE OR POLICY of the same, but, on the contrary, do still believe in the ABILITY OF THE TRADE IN THIS CITY to support at least
ONE STRICTLY WHOLESALE HOUSE.
To this end they now invite the attention of all those in any way interested, to their very complete stock of
LADIES' FANCY FURS,
embracing the richest as well as the most common varieties,
GENTS' MUFFLERS, CAPS, COATS,
GLOVES AND FANCY ROBES,
all of which they will sell to such buyers as are in favor of *fair competition and legitimate business.*

FURS! FURS! FURS!
BOUGHTON & RANDALL,
No. 83 Broadway, (up stairs,) block below Trinity Church,
Wholesale Dealers, Manufacturers and Importers of
FINE FURS,
Having determined to offer their stock at RETAIL, would invite the attention of the Ladies to their Extensive Assortment of FANCY FURS, consisting of
RUSSIA AND HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
MINK, FITCH, STONE-MARTEN, &c.
IN CLOAKS, CAPES, HALF-CAPES, VICTORINES,
MUFFS, CUFFS, &c.
Also, Hudson's Bay Wolf, Prairie Wolf, Bear, Fox, Coon
SLEIGH ROBES.
We call special attention to our White Arctic Fox—a beautiful article for Carriage Lap Robes.
Our Stock being the Finest and most Extensive in the City, we feel confident that every one can be suited.

AUCTION NOTICE.
FURS, FURS, FURS,
ROBES, ROBES, ROBES,
CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS,
MANTILLAS, MANTILLAS.
HERTS & MOSS will offer 150,000 dollars worth of the above goods on Tuesday, Nov. 23, and following days at the store No. 100 Broadway, near Fulton-st. Particulars hereafter.

FURS! FURS! FURS! FURS!
A large and handsome assortment, consisting of capes, pellerines, victorines, muffs, cuffs, caps, robes and gloves of every grade and style, at a great reduction on Broadway prices.
SPLENDID FRENCH MINK SETS.
HALF-CAPE, MUFF AND CUFFS FROM $15 to $25.
[illegible]
N. B. All goods warranted perfect.

GENUINE FURS.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
have now open,
Real Russian and Hudson's Bay SABLE,
ROYAL ERMINE,
MINK,
SQUIRREL,
&c., &c.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$3,000.—$15,000.—PARTNER WANTED.—A business man is wanted, with either of the above sums, in an established business, yielding large remuneration, and worthy attention. Full particulars will be given at No. 3 Pine-st. JOHN BRAINERD.

$800 TO $1,000.—WANTED, WITH THIS amount, a young man, active and industrious, of good business qualities, as partner in the Tea, Coffee and Butter Trade. To a young man wishing to establish himself in a permanent business, this is a rare chance. Call at No. 191 Grand-st., New-York.

$200 TO $2,000.—ANY GENTLEMAN HAVING this amount, and wishing to engage in a business in which they can double their capital in a few months, may call at No. 61 Chambers-st., rear office. D. H. SOUTHWICK.

WANTED—A FINANCIAL AGENT TO SOLICIT funds for a charitable institution in this City. Best references as to Christian character and [illegible] required. Address A. M. M., Box No. 144 Times Office.

FOR SALE—WROUGHT IRON PIPE FACTORY, price $1,000, cost new last season $7,500; also, [illegible] feet gas pipe. L. LYON, No. 155 Broadway.

MUSICAL BOXES.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFER FOR SALE a very large and well-selected assortment of MUSICAL BOXES, expressly manufactured for them, by the best makers of Switzerland.
They have now on hand Boxes from the smallest to the largest size, and playing from 2 to 24 tunes.
Forte-piano,
Mandoline, and
[illegible]
Also some fine Boxes with
BELLS, DRUMS AND CASTAGNETTES.
PAILLARD & MARTIN,
Importers of Watches and Musical Boxes,
[illegible], up stairs,
New-York.
Musical Boxes repaired.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELLED CHAMBER FURNITURE.
In all colors, [illegible] finished in landscapes, fancy, fruit and flowers. At J. B. FARRINGTON'S, No. 365 Canal-st. Established 1849.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, [illegible] WARREN WARD, [illegible] Canal-st., [illegible] Four doors east of Broadway.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given in ready money for furniture, carpets, books, &c., &c., at No. [illegible] 6th-av., between [illegible] sts.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning; price TWO CENTS; [illegible]

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—THREE DOLLARS a year; [illegible]

The WEEKLY TIMES—TWO DOLLARS a year; [illegible]

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE RAVELS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN [illegible]

WALLACK'S THEATRE—BLUE AND CHERRY—GOING TO THE BAD.

BROADWAY THEATRE—HAMLET—DREAM AT SEA.

BOWERY THEATRE—UNCLE TOM'S CABIN—WIZARD SKIFF—MONSIEUR DESCHALUMEAU.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—[illegible]

MECHANICS' HALL—CAMPBELL MINSTRELS—[illegible]

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—THIODON'S THEATRE [illegible]

[illegible]

PALACE GARDEN—[illegible]

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

[illegible]

The Overland Mail for California, leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, via St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, via Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, via St. Joseph."

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The mails by the Asia, hence for Liverpool on Wednesday, at noon, will close at the New-York Post-Office at [illegible] o'clock of that day.

The mails by the Vanderbilt, hence for Southampton, on Saturday, at noon, will close at the New-York Post-Office at [illegible] o'clock of that day.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The truth of the announcement made in a brief telegraphic dispatch from New-Orleans, published a few days ago, to the effect that a battle had been fought between the Liberals and ZULOAGA's forces, in the City of Mexico, is confirmed. Our correspondence from the city, which will be found on the first page of the TIMES, gives the particulars of the affair. It seems that the place was besieged by 3,600 Liberals under Gen. BLANCO, on the 14th of October, and on the following day the attack took place; but notwithstanding ZULOAGA had not more than 1,600 men, BLANCO saw fit to withdraw after several encounters, although not thoroughly defeated. It is believed that he might have taken entire possession of the city had he been so disposed. Our correspondence also gives some interesting particulars relative to Mr. FORSYTH's movements, and a general view of the present chaotic condition of matters throughout the country.

The fact of a clearance having been refused for the *Alice Painter*, the vessel in which the Walker "emigrants" were to leave Mobile for Nicaragua, has already been published in the TIMES. We give this morning, in detail, the reasons which have influenced this action. They are substantially as have already been stated. Meanwhile, a dispatch from Mobile states that the greatest excitement exists there on account of the detention. On Friday last, about four hundred of the "emigrants" surrounded the office of the agents who supplied them with tickets, and demanded immediate transportation or the refunding of the passage money. The crowd was at length pacified by assurances from the Deputy-Collector that definite instructions from Washington must soon arrive. It is positively denied by Señor [illegible] that he has furnished these men any passports.

We have dates from Rio Janeiro to Oct. 16, and [illegible]

Porto Rico dates to Nov. 3 have reached us. Some damage had been visited upon the sugar and coffee crops in the vicinity of Mayaguez by the recent heavy rains. The *Boletin Oficial* issues the annual balance sheet, exhibiting the movement of trade. It shows a decided increase in the imports, and falling off in exports, for 1857.

The *Black Warrior*, from Havana on Nov. 15, arrived on Saturday evening. Major HELM has entered upon the duties of the Consulate, by annulling the action of Mr. SAVAGE in regard to the *Enterprise*, the *Ardennes*, and the *Nancy*. The health of Havana was good. The price of sugars had slightly advanced. A railroad accident near Bejucal had resulted in the loss of one life, and serious injury to several passengers. The great water display was postponed to Nov. 28.

The Overland Mail service is to be still further augmented, by the addition of a weekly mail between New-Orleans and San Francisco, by way of San Antonio, Texas, and El Paso. The mail will be carried by the contractors who at present have charge of the route between San Antonio and San Diego. The Postmaster-General has already issued the necessary orders.

The recent attempts at the kidnapping of free colored persons in Kansas have created much excitement. Judge [illegible] has just released a man who was imprisoned as an accomplice of the kidnappers, on the ground that persons of African extraction are incompetent to give testimony.

A dispute has arisen in Utah in relation to the location of the seat of Government. The question having been referred to Governor CUMMING, he decides that the Territorial Legislature must meet at Fillmore City, which was originally selected as the Capital, but afterwards forsaken for Salt Lake City.

A meeting of Israelites was held at Philadelphia last week, to take the Mortara case, at Bologna, into consideration. Mr. [illegible] presided, and a report of the proceedings was ordered to be transmitted to the Board of Deputies of British Jews.

The entire business part of the town of Norwalk, Conn., was destroyed by fire on Friday night. The loss is estimated at $100,000, of which about one-half is insured. The fire caught in a cabinet-shop.

Sir WILLIAM REID, well-known as the author of valuable works on the Laws of Hurricanes and the Theory of Storms, died in London on the 31st October, at the age of 67.

Ex-Governor MEDARY, of Ohio, has signified his willingness to accept the Governorship of Kansas.

The Grand Jury of the Court of Sessions have reindicted CHARLES TURNER, CHARLES McNEIL, [illegible], JACOB F. OAKLEY, and others, for conspiracy to defraud the City Treasury in the matter of acquiring and opening Fifty-fourth-street. The same Grand Jury made a presentment to the Court on Saturday, declaring Washington Market, with the adjacent piers and bulkheads, to be a nuisance, detrimental to the health and interests of the City.

The noted PETER DAWSON was arrested late on Saturday evening, on a charge of having stabbed Mr. H. J. PENN, of Brooklyn. The stabbing occurred at a drinking-saloon in Brooklyn. DAWSON gave bail in $2,000, to answer.

The sales of Cotton, on Saturday, reached 2,500 bales, at a shade firmer prices. Breadstuffs, Hog Products, Naval Stores, and Oils, were depressed. Coffee and Sugars were in fair demand. Freights were quiet, with 555 vessels of all classes in port.

CITY POLITICS.—In the First Aldermanic District the Republicans have nominated HENRY SMITH, of the First Ward, as their candidate; and, in the Fifth Aldermanic District they have nominated JOHN H. [illegible], at present a member of the Board of Councilmen.—The Tammany Democrats will nominate their candidates for Councilmen this evening.—The Anti-Tammany Democracy, we understand, are making preparations for a monster ratification meeting, to be held at Mozart Hall, Broadway, on Wednesday evening, to approve of the nomination of [illegible] for Comptroller, and [illegible] for Almshouse Governor. Several eminent speakers have been invited to be present.

[illegible] well for the [illegible] and the Message of the President [illegible] as a solution. Every fresh mail from the South brings in fresh evidence that the chaos into which that unhappy country is resolving itself, has nearly touched its final term. Rumors of triumphs won by the Liberal Party in one State are balanced by rumors of reactionary victories in another, and nothing seems stable and absolute in the nation but the incapacity of the popular leaders of whatever creed, and the *utter imbecility of the masses of the people.* The actual condition of Mexico at this moment condenses and resumes all that is most melancholy and most intolerable in the state of those several nations of Europe, whose external policy or whose internal discord has given such constant and exciting employment to the arms or the diplomacy of the Great Powers during the last decade of contemporary history. The foreign creditors of the Republic fare as ill at her hands as the bondholders of Spain. Foreigners by blood or faith can only reside within her borders as within the borders of Turkey, under the immediate protection of their own national representatives, and at the risk of constant insult from the lawless soldiery and the fanatical mob. Foreign flags, though they wave from the mastheads of the ships of her allies, command no more respect than if they floated over the waters of the Piræus, while in the domestic administration of the Government, the private rights of Mexican citizens themselves are dealt with as cavalierly as they could be in Naples or in Rome.

After every allowance made for the exaggerations incident to the style of men who unite under the pressure of aggravated annoyances and of continual insecurity, it is impossible to read the correspondence which goes out from this distracted region to all parts of the world, without being convinced that a longer toleration of such a state of affairs by those who have the power to amend it must be alike disgraceful to the age and incompatible with the best interests of the Western World. The doctrine of *laissez faire*, in its application to diplomacy, has been thoroughly exploded by the practice of Christendom during the last half century; and the case of Mexico is to be treated not as a case without precedent in the world's history, but on the principles already adopted in many other instances by the foremost powers of the earth. Plainly put, the matter stands thus: Mexico divides the Atlantic from the Pacific shores of America by a belt of volcanic disorder. *Men of every nation and name are involved in the perpetual coil of her revolutions, and exposed to the reiterated outrages of the licentious* and devastating hordes by which her territory is overrun. Englishmen, Frenchmen, Spaniards, Americans, are undistinguished in the common ruin. Upon whom then shall the task devolve of righting all this wrong? The geographical position of the United States exposes us to the heaviest burden and the hottest heat of these troubles. The political power, however, and the traditional policy of the United States, combine to impose upon us the duty of attempting their regulation. No fear of consequences should deter us from doing this duty, to abdicate which is to abdicate our national rank, and to abandon the proud pretensions which for years we have been advancing. The time is come for action—and that no excuse may be left to us for waiving the issue, it has been thrust upon us in a form which the whole world must recognize. Our Minister in Mexico, recalled by our own Government, has been dismissed from the Aztec capital with every circumstance of contumely, and in a manner driven out of the country by the men now in authority. It is possible, perhaps, that these men in their turn may be as summarily ejected by some new pretender, and equally possible that their successor may tender the "*assurances of his esteem and respect*" to the Government in expiation of the wrong now done to us. But it is imperative that something more solid than assurances should be given to us as a guarantee that in the future we may know what we and other nations have to expect in dealing with the Mexican Republic. And it is imperative that this guarantee should be demanded and obtained by the United States, and not by any other power. The thing will assuredly be done—if not by ourselves, then by Spain, France or England—but it must be done by ourselves, and that speedily. There is no question here of fillibusterism, or annexation, or the "extension of manifest destiny." The matter has assumed a higher aspect, and must be handled in a higher spirit.

The President, as we have already informed our readers on what we esteem good authority, proposes to take up this grave question in his Message, as the leading measure of his immediate foreign policy. It may be that other motives than those of a great and national character have urged him on to this decision; but this is of comparatively secondary importance. He has a national duty to do in the premises, and so that duty be done honorably, efficiently and promptly, we care little what paltry interests may prompt him to the work, what paltry aims may be subserved by it, or what paltry purposes disarranged. Any decisive action on a scale and of a kind appropriate to the importance of the issues involved, will doubtless disturb not only the political, but the commercial atmosphere of this country for a time; but we must accept these incidents of a situation which we have not invited. The patriotic good sense of the country is fully ready, we believe, to be rallied to the support of any measures in relation to Mexico which shall be at once equal to the emergency, and consistent with the character of the American Government.

How we shall organize a Mexican protectorate, and what we are to do with Mexico if thrown upon our hands, are points not now to be discussed. They may never need to be discussed at all. For if anything can enable the Mexican people to protect themselves, and to conciliate order with independence, it will be the enforcement upon them of an irresistible conviction that they cannot be and will not be allowed to riot forever with impunity in a license of anarchy which makes their country the pest and calamity of the New World. If the American flag be planted upon their soil, it will be planted there as the symbol of law and the assurance of peace; and if it be so planted, it will not be withdrawn till in one way or another law shall have been enthroned and peace established from the Caribbean to the Gulf of California.

A New Postal Enterprise.

Postmaster BROWN is said to take great pride in the success of the Overland Mail to California. It not only lessens the dependence of the Government upon the transit privileges across Central America, but opens the way to the extension of the practical importance of all our California mails across the Pacific to the China Seas. Mr. BROWN is said to contemplate a steamer mail from San Francisco to China, and may urge [illegible] in the forthcoming [illegible] report to Congress. He sees in this the means of transferring our own correspondence with the Oriental world from the British overland mail to our own. There is no serious obstacle to this, however far-reaching it may seem at first thought. If, as we all hope, our commercial intercourse with China is to be largely and directly increased under the recent treaties, our mails should be as direct, *if not at first self-supporting.* The purpose of the Department would be also to invite, by such facilities, part of the English mail over our lines. The English correspondence with California now comes to our Pacific steamer mail at Panama. The English correspondence with Australia will soon be diverted, in part to our Panama Road. London letters *via* New-York and St. Louis, by our new Overland route, can now reach San Francisco almost, if not quite as soon, as by the West India steamers and the Pacific. It is but another step to complete the communication from England, *via* United States, with China; reversing the present order of things, besides rendering our own correspondence with India and China less dependent.

The enterprise, if recommended at once, may possibly be delayed on the plea of an empty treasury. This would be the less excusable in view of the calculations said to be made by the Department, that not only the new line, but the present Pacific Mail line, may be made self-supporting. The probability is, that after the present contract expires, the latter will have to depend upon the ocean postages.

The Bible in Our Schools.

The exclusion of the Bible from several of our Public Schools by the local authorities, and the systematic attempt that is in progress to elect officers who will exclude it from all the rest, is exciting a good deal of feeling in the public mind. The only parties who make this effort are the Roman Catholics. They have, from the very beginning, opposed our whole system of free education, and have tried every means to break it down. Very many persons who thought it desirable that schools designed for all should offer no practical obstacle to the admission of any, and that the children of all classes and all sects should avail themselves of their advantages, have hitherto been willing to waive the reading of the Bible in the schools if this would ward off the hostility of those who have made it the pretext for keeping their children away. It was felt that it would be much better to have the children of Catholics attend these schools without the Bible, than *to have it read to their exclusion. But the result* shows that the reading of the Bible is the pretext, and not the real ground, for Roman Catholic hostility to our School System, and even those who were originally willing to waive the point are now satisfied that doing so would be a useless concession to unreasoning and bigoted animosity. They argue that if the concession made to one sect, at so great a sacrifice of the dearest feelings and tenderest associations, have not been productive of the end for which it was made,—if it has not resulted in bringing into the schools that class of children who most need gratuitous education,—then the sacrifice has been made in vain, and there can be no good end served by its continuance. On this ground, if on no other, the views of many conscientious and liberal men have undergone a decided change, and the number of those who desire that the reading of the Bible should form an essential feature in our schools is, therefore, very much larger than it was before experience had demonstrated the failure of the opposite course.

It is important to recollect that there is nothing whatever that can properly be called Sectarian in desiring the general adoption of the Bible in our educational system. All sects of Christians regard the Book with equal veneration, and *attribute to it an immense influence* for good over man at all periods of life, but *more especially in the formation of character* among the young. The people of this country, indeed, are apt to think and feel strongly on this point. The association in their minds of all that is good and pure with the Bible, naturally leads them to look to that book as the source whence their children are to be taught goodness and purity. And it would be hard to make them understand why the prejudices of any class should prevent our educational system from enjoying what are esteemed by a vast majority of the people to be the advantages proceeding from familiarity with the Scriptures. This feeling is therefore widely spread among the thinking portion of the community, and all the more widely because of the positive failure of the trial, whenever it has been attempted among us, of successfully diffusing the benefits of a common-school education without the Bible. The only remaining course, therefore, is one which we believe will give all but universal satisfaction, namely—the reintroduction of the Bible into our common schools, without exception. This will leave the Roman Catholics just where they were before, and we are not aware of the existence of any objection to education with the Bible from any other body.

We are quite aware that this question has been treated as a political one—but we cannot see that it has anything whatever to do with politics. It has reference to a subject of far higher importance than party squabbles for this or that office. The morals of a people depend almost entirely on the education which is received in youth, and we cannot conceive that this can be effectual unless based on religion. Such religion need not be sectarian, and there is nothing in the simple reading of the Bible to make it so—members of all sects employ that best of books at home, and can expound it there, after their own particular manner, if they see fit.

It is impossible to look over the lists of nominations for school officers in the several Wards of the City, without noticing that the Democrats have in nearly every case selected Irish Catholics for these positions. This indicates unmistakably a willingness on their part to surrender our schools into the hands of their open and avowed enemies, and can scarcely fail to lead to corresponding and counteracting efforts on the part of their friends. We would by no means concur with those who favor the entire exclusion of members of any one religious denomination from political office;—but there are certainly cogent reasons, found in the open avowal of the leading officers and organs of the Roman Catholics, against placing our Public School system into their hands or under their control.

The Presidential Question.

Senator DOUGLAS made a speech at Chicago on the 17th, in response to the compliment of a serenade. It is exclusively a triumphal hymn—not entering upon the discussion of any principles, nor endeavoring to set forth any platform, but raising a sufficiently loud shout of exultation over the victory which the Democracy of Illinois has achieved in the late election. Yet the Senator is by no means thoughtless of the future. He urges attention now to the duty of forgetting all past dissensions and differences, and consolidating the party upon the national ground of Popular Sovereignty, and with characteristic promptness and sagacity, he hastens to accept the issue which Governor SEWARD's Rochester speech seemed to offer, as the basis of the forthcoming political campaign. He discards the "fatal heresy" that the States must be all free or all slave, and presents against it the principle that each State and each Territory must be left perfectly free to accept *or reject Slavery, as it may see fit,* and that the Slave and the Free States must exist in harmony and union hereafter as they have done hitherto.

Mr. DOUGLAS is a man of great practical ability, and he shows it conspicuously in the skill with which he avails himself of the mistakes of his enemies. Throughout the last session of Congress, although still a Democrat, he found support for his measures mainly among the Republicans. He was denounced by the Administration and distrusted by the South. The general belief was that upon his return to Illinois he would be thrown mainly upon the Republicans of that State for support in his efforts at a reelection. The Republicans themselves generally anticipated such a result. The party in that State, however, was committed to Mr. LINCOLN, and the temptation offered by the divisions of the Democracy, and the consequent prospect of success, was too strong to be resisted. They accordingly took ground against DOUGLAS, but were beaten in the fight. They can now see their mistake. If they had not opposed him, he would have been elected, if at all, by Republican votes, and would consequently have been *forever* discarded by the Democratic party. The Republicans would have been under no further obligations to him, and he would have been left in a state of complete political isolation. Instead of this he was thrown back upon the Democrats, who soon perceived his strength and began to rally to his support;—and the position which he took in the canvass not only makes him the strongest man of his own party, but is likely to draw largely from the rank and file of the Republicans themselves. The Republicans generally concede the blunder made by their leaders,—but it is always easier, after a campaign is lost, to tell how it might have been saved, than to draw up a programme of victory in advance.

Meantime Senator DOUGLAS, and any other man who hopes to be President in 1860, will do well to talk and think *as little of it* as possible. If he begins to scheme and intrigue for *such an issue, he will be quite certain to cheat* himself out of it. The country is not anxious to plunge prematurely into the heat and excitement of that great contest. It prefers peace and quiet for a season. We shall hear enough of platforms and of commitments, of dangers to freedom and dangers to the Union, when the strife draws near. Until then our public men will do well to content themselves with doing their duty, upon whatever practical questions demand their action, and postponing the discussion of great principles and abstract theories to a more convenient season.

The Mortara Case.

We understand that our Jewish fellow-citizens will *shortly hold a mass meeting in one of* our large public halls, to denounce the unjustifiable abduction of MORTARA's child by the Roman Inquisition. The Israelitish communities of France, Holland and England have already considered the subject, and a meeting of the Jews of Philadelphia has recently been held to take action in the same matter.

We notice these movements without surprise, and certainly without regret. The peculiar circumstances of the history of this remarkable people have had the natural effect of making them clannish. Through good and evil *report, they cling with remarkable* and praiseworthy tenacity to each other, and the *blow that strikes an Israelite in Turkey is felt* and remembered by the Jew in Australia. Distance does not diminish, nor difference of station influence, the unity of sentiment with which, as a rule, this scattered people adhere the one to the other. There is, therefore, nothing to wonder at in the fact that the grief of the poor despised Jew in Rome should reflect its sorrow in the mansion of Sir MOSES MONTEFIORE, in London, and cast a gloom upon the hearths alike of the wealthiest and the poorest Hebrew in America. Indeed, the wrong which has been perpetrated in Rome has probably excited more resentment among the Israelites in the United States than in any other part of the world; since it is here that, as the Rev. Dr. RAPHALL so eloquently declared in his sermon on Thanksgiving day, more thorough freedom of opinion is enjoyed than in any other empire, kingdom or republic on the earth. The contrast, therefore, which must present itself to the mind of the American Jew, between his happy position in this land of freedom and the painful situation of MORTARA under the despicable tyranny of which he is the victim, can scarcely fail to make his grievance more vividly felt by the Jews in this country than elsewhere.

It may be asked, however, what good public meetings in the United States can effect towards correcting the gross abuse which has been perpetrated in Rome? We think that a great deal of good may spring from such a demonstration. There is more in the MORTARA case than could be found in a strictly sectarian matter. It is a question affecting public and private right. It is more than a Papal outrage on a subject of the Pope. The Potentate who can affect to see in an illicit baptism, unsanctioned by authorized sponsors, a right to forcibly remove a Jewish child from his parents, and to persist in the involuntary separation, may also seek to establish, on the basis of this supposed right, a precedent whose action may extend to Protestant Christians or Mohammedans residing permanently or temporarily in the Papal dominions. Such a pretension is an outrage on Christian civilization, and we do not see why the Pope, or any other Potentate, should be regarded as exempt from the ordinary influences of public opinion, temperately but firmly expressed, against an act for which there is neither precedent nor palliation outside of the limits of barbaric despotism. A general expression, therefore, of such public feeling may very reasonably be expected to have its own direct share of influence on PIUS and his advisers, besides encouraging the various civilized governments of the world to protest energetically and firmly against the arrogant and high-handed action of the Inquisition. In very truth, this is scarcely the age in which Inquisitions can expect to exist at all, unless they see fit to remain extremely quiet, and resolve to leave private right and public justice without aggression.

At the Philadelphia meeting, held on the 18th inst., it was resolved that a memorial should be presented to the President, soliciting him to instruct our Minister at Rome to protest against the action of the Inquisition in the Mortara case. We shall be glad to see the President accede to this request. We are prepared to learn that a joint protest has been made by France and England, and that Prussia and Sardinia—if no other of the European Powers—have also appealed to the justice and good sense of the Pontiff in this affair. A protest from our Government would add very great weight to those which may be presented from the European Courts; and PIUS is not, by any means, so firmly seated in Rome as to be able to defy the protests of so large a portion of the civilized world. We therefore think *that meetings throughout the United States* should be held by our Jewish citizens, and, indeed, we do not see why Christians might not, with all propriety, be invited to take part in them. The case actually in question presents religious features which most closely affect the Jews; but it also comprises a very important matter of public right, which bears upon all civilized men without regard to creed or denomination.

Freaks of Justice.

GOV. KING has just pardoned a man named JACKSON, who was sentenced, in March, 1857, to the State Prison for *ten* years, for a brutal outrage upon an emigrant girl. This pardon comes just in time to assure the four hell-hounds who were guilty of a similar outrage last week, of the clemency that probably awaits them, if by some unaccountable accident they should happen to be convicted.

A brute named CUMINS was brought before Justice FLEEK, on Friday, charged with having most barbarously beaten his child, a little girl *four years* old. The report states that "her body was cut and bruised from head to foot—and it was necessary to cup her in twelve places on the head to relieve her from pain." The Justice *discharged* him on receiving his promise to give up the child to a friend. If it was necessary to let this man go unpunished, in order to get the child from his custody, we have nothing to say against it. But it is certainly to be regretted that cruelty so unnatural and so shocking should not meet its just reward.

But Judge RUSSELL, as usual, comes in to cap the climax of these monstrous inversions of justice. A woman named SARAH JOHNSON, was lately brought before him on charge of stealing goods from a leading dry-goods establishment on Broadway. She proved to be the reputed wife of a notorious thimble-rigger, and had once before been convicted of a similar offence. Judge RUSSELL's organ thus gives the result:

"Yesterday she was again brought before Judge RUSSELL, and *her guilt being established without a doubt,* Judge RUSSELL concluded that the best method *was to* suspend judgment, and *order her to leave the State immediately*, and if again found in the State to be arrested and sent to State Prison."

As her guilt was "established beyond a doubt," Judge RUSSELL concluded that the best method was to let her go free! If there had been any *doubt on the subject probably he would have sent* her to the Penitentiary—perhaps to the State Prison for life, or for forty years. But as she was absolutely and clearly guilty, and a notorious offender besides, having been convicted of a similar offence only a few months ago, the Judge orders her to leave the State! What a luxury it is to have such a Judge upon the bench! We venture to repeat the suggestion we made a *few days since, that the Legislature pass a special* act continuing him in office for life. It is really fearful to contemplate the possibility of losing him.

THE OPERA WAR.—The great opera campaign seems to be drawing to a close. Each party fires a shot in our columns this morning, but the diminished noise of the discharge indicates a mutual retreat. Neither party has probably inflicted any *serious damage upon the other.* Our lively French neighbor will probably be a little more cautious hereafter as to the quality of the gossip it transfers to its columns, and we wish the manager of the opera could learn to be a little less coarse in the epithets his temper leads him to apply to other people. The public with its customary indifference to strict justice or good taste, has been greatly amused and edified by the wrangle—and has looked on eagerly, as it would at a prize-fight or a dog-fight, or any similarly attractive amusement.

Amusements.

MUSICAL.—The past week was one of unusual activity in musical matters. At the Academy of Music we had *four* performances, each attended with the usual throng. The *matinée* on Thursday was a success, considering the day and the classes that are usually attracted to the Fourteenth-street house. For comfort, it was not desirable to have a larger attendance. It was a nice entertainment, and satisfied every one.

On Saturday Mr. ULLMAN inaugurated Italian Opera in Brooklyn, thus taking possession of the musical interests of our neighboring city, and accomplishing nine points of the law. The "experiment" was neatly performed. A stage with a curtain and a useful set scene imparted a certain dramatic air to the straight-laced tendencies of the Athenæum Hall. Nothing more could be effected within such narrow limits. The selections were given with decided effect, and elicited unbounded applause from the audience. All the leading artists of the Academy assisted—PICCOLOMINI, GAZZANIGA, FORMES, TAMARO, &c., &c. Mr. ULLMAN appears to have been satisfied with the result, for he announces another performance on Thursday, when the whole of ROSSINI's delightful "Barbiere" will be given.

The usual opera nights at the Academy undergo a slight change this week. In consequence of the impossibility of having a final rehearsal of MOZART's "Nozze de Figaro" on Saturday, the production of the work is postponed until to-morrow Tuesday. There will be no performance to-night. MOZART's celebrated work will introduce Mlle. PICCOLOMINI in another of her best *rôles*. It is not easy to imagine a more *piquante* character than that of *Susannah*, and the thousands who believe in the *petite prima donna's* fascination—and it is a fact in view of which judicious criticism must pause—will find that the *rôle* compares favorably with the kindred one of *Zerlina*. Mr. FORMES is the *Figaro*. The opera will be played twice only, on Tuesday and on Wednesday. Mr. ULLMAN's season will terminate early next week. It has not only been the most prosperous on record, but the most energetic.

Of the highest kind of music we have also had our share. On Thursday, at the Cooper Institute, the Mendelssohn Union gave its first performance of the season. The oratorio of St. Paul was selected for the occasion. It has not been our good fortune to hear sacred music given with better effect. The performance was grand, and reflected credit on the members of the society, and on its capable conductor, Mr. MORGAN. MENDELSSOHN's work is an achievement in this particular style of composition. In *St. Paul* he attains a grandeur of passionate utterance which has not been reached by HANDEL himself; combining with this essential all the resources of elegant melody and profound science of combination. Where given with such admirable precision as was expended upon it by the Mendelssohn Union, we know of no work so absolutely enjoyable. The instrumental partition was interpreted by an excellent orchestra—too much of a novelty at these concerts. All MENDELSSOHN's best works demand an orchestra. The soloists were Miss HAWLEY, Madame [illegible], Mr. ADAMS, and Dr. GUILMETTE. Mr. ADAMS is an excellent tenor from the Boston Handel and Haydn Society, thoroughly experienced in oratorio singing. The other artists are well known, and were heard to advantage. The choruses were rendered with refreshing promptness and delicacy. There can be no reason why a performance so thoroughly admirable should not be repeated.

There is scarcely an event in our musical season which is more interesting than the opening concert of the Philharmonic Society. After a steady and substantial growth of sixteen years this prosperous society now displays the hearty proportions which bespeak longevity. The seventeenth season commenced on Saturday night, when the sixty-fifth concert was given at Niblo's Garden, to the usual overflowing attendance. A more judicious programme might have been selected for the occasion, or one at least with a distinctive feature in the chief instrumental work. Mr. GADE's symphony, (No. 4, in D minor,) with piano obligato, is a study of a somewhat uninteresting character. It exhibits how skilfully a great composer may write *down* to the piano level; how ingeniously he may subdue the egotism of that instrument, and make it suggestive in the broad dialogue of an orchestra. Plenty of other men have essayed the task undertaken by Mr. GADE, and invariably with poor success. He has not been more fortunate. The pertinacity of the piano is, in his work, as impertinent as it has ever been. It disputes the musical [illegible] and never leaves off [illegible] it. Mr. GADE's symphony is [illegible] of this sort. The [illegible] the most delicious section of the work; it is a [illegible] well-defined, melodious andante, [illegible] the piano, which [illegible] upon the [illegible] swell of the sostenuto; a good scherzo, and a magnificent finale in which the composer handles two themes with immense vigor, conclude the work. The general impression is unsatisfactory; too much Gade-ing and too little Symphony. The piano part was carefully rendered by Mr. H. C. TIMM. The second instrumental piece was BEETHOVEN's Quartette, (opera 131,) a fine production of one of the most gifted pens that ever wrote for stringed instruments. Much of its beauty was lost. Quartettes are only enjoyable in a room of parlor dimensions; the circumstance of a slight orchestral [illegible] does not adapt them for extensive entertainments like Philharmonic concerts. Against two features decidedly heavy was opposed ROSSINI's overture to the "Siege of Corinth," one of the best written works of that glorious master of instrumental effect. It came like a burst of sunshine on a cloudy day, and completely rejuvenated a fagged-out audience. Mr. BERGMANN, the best conductor of classic music in the country, presided over the orchestra. Miss [illegible] and Mr. MAYER were the vocalists. Mr. [illegible] performed a solo on the cornet. It was the [illegible] of the evening. The next concert takes place on the [illegible] of January, when a grand selection of orchestral pieces will be performed: BEETHOVEN's 7th Symphony; [illegible] overture "[illegible]," and WEBER's overture, "Ruler of the Spirits."

[illegible] commence their classical matinées on Tuesday of the present week at Dodworth's Hall. The programme contains a Quartette by SCHUMANN; Sonata, (piano and violoncello,) by BEETHOVEN; Chaconne by BACH; Trio by [illegible]. Concert begins at 2 o'clock.

ARTHUR NAPOLEON, the young Portuguese pianist, is regarded as one of the greatest prodigies of the day. Hence he has found his way naturally to America. To-morrow evening, at Dodworth's, he makes his *début*, playing THALBERG's "Sonnambula," Fantasia; a Polonaise by CHOPIN; a couple of descriptive pieces by TAUBE, and a Fantasia on the "Bohemian Girl," by himself. Here is verge enough for prodigious effort. Signora [illegible] and Mr. [illegible] assist.

THEATRICAL.—Mr. WALLACK produced a novelty on Thursday evening called "Blue and Cherry," written by Mr. O. S. LELAND. The piece shows its French origin in the levity with which matrimonial infidelity is made the subject of humorous bewilderments. The plot is slight, but it is manipulated with infinite skill, and gains strength from situations. The dialogue, without being brilliant, is quick and to the point. Four excellent parts are allotted to Mrs. HOEY, Miss GANNON, Mr. LESTER WALLACK and Mr. DYOTT. So well do these artists act, that there is not a breath of dullness in the piece. A very decided success was achieved. "Blue and Cherry," and "Going to the Bad" will be played to-night.

Mr. BARRY SULLIVAN, a distinguished tragedian of the English stage, now on a visit to this country, will make his *début* to-night, at the Broadway Theatre as *Hamlet*. Mr. SULLIVAN's qualifications have been indorsed by the leading organs of public opinion in Great Britain.

The "wonderful" RAVELS once more resume their old entertainments at Niblo's Garden. The troupe includes FRANÇOIS, GABRIEL, the charming *danseuse*, YRCA MATHIAS and [illegible]. Pieces to-night, "Rose and Papillon," Tight Rope exercises and "M. Deschalumeau."

At LAURA KEENE's, "Our American Cousin" is still the popular favorite. A change of bill is unnecessary.

At the National Theatre three pieces, "Der Freischutz," "Obi," and the "Drunkard's Progress" will be played. At the Bowery, the famous "Uncle Tom" will once more relate his woes with Miss HOWARD, the original *Eva*, and her parents in the other characters. The "Wizard Skiff," and a pantomime will also be given. At the Museum, Thiodon's Theatre of Arts is announced for the last week. At the Palace Gardens Mr. KERR takes his benefit, and a new clown will make his bow.

For minstrelsy of the first class, the public will do well to remember WOOD's, Nos. [illegible] Broadway, and CAMPBELL's, No. 444 Broadway.

HAVANA.

Arrival of the Black Warrior.

The United States mail steamship *Black Warrior*, J. W. SMITH, Commander, from New-Orleans [illegible], and Havana [illegible], arrived here on Saturday evening.

Havana is perfectly healthy and weather delightful.

Major HELM, the United States Consul-General, had cleared the bark *Ardennes*, for Charleston, for a new register, and thence to proceed on her legal voyage to the coast of Africa. Also, the schooner *Enterprise* to Jacksonville, (Fla.,) for a new register, having been sold to other American owners. The brig *Nancy* would be sent to New-Orleans in like manner when released by the Spanish Courts.

The Spanish steamer *Pajarcial Oceana*, arrived at Havana on the 11th, reports heavy weather to the eastward from the 14th to 28th October. Vessels of all nations were arriving at St. Thomas in various conditions of damage. The American ship *Messenger*, TROWT, for St. Catherines, (Brazil,) with coal for the Paraguay Expedition, put into St. Thomas with loss of main and mizzen masts. The brig *Mary Jewett* was lost at Portau Platt, St. Domingo. The brig *Industry*, Capt. ROBINSON, from Turks Island for New-York, with salt, foundered at sea on the 21st October. (Could not learn the particulars in regard to officers and crew.)

The American ship *D. B. Shepard* would be repaired at Havana. The cotton is much damaged.

Stock of Sugars at Havana 60,000 boxes; at Matanzas, 5,000—prices slightly improved. Exchange—London, 14¾ prem.; New-York, 3¼ do.; New-Orleans, 5½ to 6 do.; U. S. Gold coins, 4½ premium. Freights no better. Market overstocked with produce of the United States, viz. Fish, Onions, Potatoes, [illegible].

A train of cars on Nov. 12, ran off the track of the railroad near Bejucal, killing Don [illegible], a native of Spain, and injuring several others.

On Nov. 10, D. FRANCISCO GONZALES [illegible], late President of the Royal Audience of Porto Rico, was installed in the same office for Cuba.

The Vento Water Celebration has been postponed to Nov. 28, the birth-day of the Prince of Asturias.

Porto Rico.

Our files of the *Boletin Mercantil*, of Porto Rico, extend to Nov. 3. From these we derive the following particulars.

Don [illegible], of Cardenas, was, on Oct. 29, inducted into the office of Regent of the Royal Audiencia.

On the 31st of October, the war-steamer [illegible] left Porto Rico with a scientific commission on board, [illegible] to survey the islands of Mona and Monito, in order to ascertain the quantity of guano they contain, and to test its quality.

From Mayaguez we learn that the recent rainstorms had done serious damage to the coffee and sugar crops of that neighborhood.

The number of vessels which entered the harbor of Porto Rico, during the month of October was [illegible], of which 36 were Spanish, [illegible] English, [illegible] French, [illegible] American, 1 Dutch, 1 Dominican, 1 Venezuelan. During the same period there departed [illegible]: 38 Spanish, [illegible] English, [illegible] French, 8 American, 1 Dominican.

The importations of the entire island for the year 1857, amounted in the gross to ... [illegible]

From this sum should be deducted specie to the amount of ... [illegible]

Leaving a beneficial sum of ... [illegible]

The Exports for the same term were ... [illegible]

The importations exceed those of 1856 ... [illegible]

The Exports less than those of 1856 ... [illegible]

Excess of 1857 over 1856 ... [illegible]

The arrivals of vessels in 1857 were [illegible], less than in 1856 by 79; and the tonnage of 1857, with less number of vessels, [illegible] tons—exceeding 1856 by [illegible] tons. Duties derived from imports and exports in 1857, $1,251,464 [illegible]—more than in 1856 by [illegible]. From tonnage, dues, &c., [illegible] in 1857, less than 1856 by $16,619 [illegible].

SCHOOL FOR COLORED GIRLS.—For the last six or eight years a very praiseworthy effort has been in progress to establish and maintain in the City of Washington a school for free colored girls. The school was started in 1851, and has taught about [illegible] pupils. The Principal, a lady, who gives her personal attention to the matter, states that the experiment has been entirely satisfactory, and that nothing but more enlarged means are necessary greatly to extend its usefulness. By the aid of a few individuals, a site has been purchased and paid for, and it is now desired to erect upon it a suitable building for the accommodation of about a hundred girls, who can be fitted to become teachers themselves. Ten thousand dollars are needed for the object, and Mr. B. TAPPAN, No. [illegible] street, will receive subscriptions for that purpose. The movement is one of great service to a class for whom no other provision is made; and it is sure to be in the hands of judicious as well as able and devoted persons.

St. Andrew's Lodge of Freemasons, in Baltimore, has donated $100 to the Mount Vernon fund.

[illegible] TELEGRAPH.

[illegible] WALKER [illegible]

[illegible] Expedition [illegible]—Great Excitement in Mobile.

[illegible] on which a Clearance is Refused.

MOBILE, Friday, Nov. 19.

[illegible] excitement exists here in consequence of [illegible] of the Walker Nicaragua emigrants. [illegible] of them surrounded the office of JOHNS [illegible] to-day, demanding immediate transportation or [illegible] Mr. SMITH, the Deputy [illegible] a definite decision would be received [illegible] Washington by to-morrow. Upon this assurance the crowd became somewhat pacified, and consented to wait a little longer.

AUGUSTA, Saturday, Nov. 20.

A dispatch has been received here stating that [illegible] emigrants at Mobile have demanded of [illegible] a full consent [illegible] upon which they were [illegible] was apprehended.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 21.

It appears that Messrs. J. HARRIS & Co. of Mobile [illegible] application to the Collector of that port for [illegible] the bark *Alice Painter*, with provisions [illegible] for Greytown. The cargo consisted [illegible] agricultural and [illegible] implements, with a few articles of household [illegible] Between three and four hundred [illegible] themselves emigrants, were ready to embark [illegible] it was stated, of becoming resident citizens of Nicaragua. The Collector learned from a [illegible] that the persons proposed to emigrate by the vessel were furnished with passports from Señor YRISARRI, Envoy [illegible] and Minister of Nicaragua.

[illegible] the clearance of the vessel was given [illegible] General WALKER. From what can be gathered [illegible] the subject, the Treasury Department has no [illegible] that the persons who have set on foot the present enterprise, whatever it may be, are in part, if not [illegible], the same as those who were concerned in the equipment, lading and clearance of the *Fashion* in the year 1857 (November) at the port of Mobile. [illegible] subsequently transpired was wholly inconsistent with the truth of the representations at that time made to the Collector. As arms and ammunition [illegible] supplies were landed with the [illegible] in Nicaragua, it clearly appears that [illegible] used to procure the [illegible] of the *Fashion*; and it also appears that false papers, in relation to the character of [illegible] were produced, to lull suspicion as to the true character of the voyage. These facts carry with [illegible] conclusion, first, that the expedition [illegible] by false and deceptive proofs at the [illegible] and, second, that it was (in violation of [illegible]) a military expedition, set on foot in the United States, to be carried on from their territory and jurisdiction.

[illegible] persons who were active in promoting shipping, lading and clearance of the *Fashion*, are [illegible] in superintending the equipment, lading and clearance of the *Alice Painter*. The pretences [illegible] made use of to induce the clearance of [illegible] are the same as those now presented to obtain a clearance for the other.

It is a significant fact there has appeared in the [illegible] a circular letter, and identical in its language with those of General WALKER. Both of them [illegible] emigrants to come to Mobile. They speak of [illegible] having been formed in this country to [illegible] a foreign State, without any connivance or [illegible] of the authorities of the State, or any communication with them. When it is known under what auspices these associations have been formed, their design appears more conspicuous.

The Secretary of State, it appears, inquired of Señor YRISARRI whether he had given passports to the emigrants, and found the fact to be otherwise than believed by the Collector of the Port of Mobile. None such have been issued under his authority, or within his information. If passports have been shown to the Collector, the fact furnishes another circumstance to excite his distrust the good faith of the applicants. In fact, it should be conclusive on his action, as without proper passports it is admitted that these persons could not go to Nicaragua as peaceful emigrants. If these persons were presented with written passports from the Nicaraguan Minister, it would present an entirely different case, and one in which the Collector would be justified in granting a clearance.

For these reasons, fully set forth in the reply to the Collector's letter, he is directed to withhold the clearance applied for.

It is not intended by the instructions to interfere with any lawful trade between Mobile and the port of San Juan de Nicaragua, or any other foreign port, or to prevent peaceful emigrants from proceeding in good faith to settle in Nicaragua, or any other foreign country. And should any such case occur, free from the circumstances surrounding this one, clearances will be granted in such vessels.

These illegal expeditions have already embarrassed the powers of the Government of the United States. They violate the laws of nations and the acts of Congress, and tarnish the national character. Nicaragua is entitled to repose in the confident belief that we shall faithfully execute the laws of the United States, and maintain relations of peace and amity with her Government and people.

Marine Disasters.

THE BRIG ANDREW RING ASHORE.

BOSTON, Saturday, Nov. 20.

The brig *Andrew Ring*, Captain HASKELL, from St. John, N. B., for Philadelphia, went ashore on the morning of the 14th instant, at 4 o'clock, during a thick snow-storm, on a ledge near the foot of "Agen" Island, and has bilged. It is supposed she will prove a total loss. The *Andrew Ring* is 199 tons burden, was built in Lubec, Me., in 1841, and is owned in New-York.

THE SHIP D. G. FLEMING AND THE BARK CRIMEA IN DISTRESS.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Saturday, Nov. 20.

The ship *D. G. Fleming*, of and from this port, [illegible] for Liverpool, put back yesterday [illegible] with loss of mizzen-mast, main top-sail and [illegible].

The bark *Crimea*, of this port, hence on the 18th [illegible], has put into Digby, N. S., water-logged.

THE SCHOONER J. MERCER.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Saturday, Nov. 20.

The schooner *J. Mercer*, that came ashore on [illegible] Beach on the 9th inst., loaded with coal, was [illegible] off this morning, and is now bound for New-York.

Nomination of a Successor to J. Glancy Jones.

READING, Penn., Saturday, Nov. 20.

[illegible] WARNER has been nominated by the [illegible] Democrats for Congress, to supply the J. Glancy Jones vacancy. The resolutions of a former convention were reaffirmed, and a resolution in favor of the admission of Kansas under a new constitution [illegible]. Gen. WM. H. KEIM is the volunteer candidate of the Opposition. The election takes place on the [illegible] inst.

Death of the Hon. William Schley.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Saturday, Nov. 20.

The Hon. WILLIAM SCHLEY, formerly Governor of this State, and afterwards one of the Representatives in Congress, died here to-day, at the advanced age of [illegible] years. He was a native of Maryland, and [illegible] a good citizen.

Death of a Prominent Railroad Man.

ST. ALBANS, Vt., Saturday, Nov. 20.

The Hon. JOHN SMITH, of this place, formerly a member of Congress from Vermont, and more recently Trustee of the first mortgage bonds of the Vermont Central Railroad Company, and an old, active, influential and enterprising citizen, died here suddenly this morning, at the age of [illegible] years.

Naval Intelligence.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 21.

The United States sloop-of-war *Plymouth* sailed [illegible] this morning for Norfolk.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Nov. 20.

The U. S. Mail steamship *Marion* arrived here [illegible] this morning.

California News by the Tehuantepec Route.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Nov. 20.

The steamship *Quaker* is below, with California dates to the 4th inst., received via the Tehuantepec route. The mails crossed the Isthmus in forty [illegible].

The Washington *Star* says: "The State Department has replied to the inquiry of the Collector of the port of Mobile, as to whether he shall grant a clearance to the vessel which proposes to sail from that port with emigrants for Nicaragua; but the tenor of the answer has not been made public here. It is [illegible], however, that the Federal officers in Mobile [illegible] to use every exertion to prevent any infraction of the neutrality laws."

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Another Overland Mail to the Pacific Coast—The Postmaster-General's Report—Important Suggestions—Superintendent of Indian Affairs in California—The Kansas Governorship, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 21.

Mr. APPLETON, Assistant Secretary of State, has formally declined to take the editorial charge of the *Union* newspaper.

A letter from Senator DOUGLAS announces that he will not be here until the 18th of December.

Gov. BROWN, the Postmaster-General, for the purpose of affording the public additional overland mail service between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, has issued the order for a weekly overland mail between New-Orleans and San Francisco, *via* San Antonio, Texas and El Paso. This mail will be carried by the enterprising contractors who for a year and a half have operated the overland line between San Antonio and San Diego, never in a single instance failing to satisfy the utmost demands of the Department.

Their agent, under the new arrangement, will take the mail once a week from New-Orleans, proceeding thence to Berwick's Bay by railroad, thence to Galveston by steamer, by rail again from that port to Columbus, Texas, and thence by express to San Antonio. From this point the mail goes by the regular coaches of the San Diego and San Antonio mail line to El Paso, where it will be transferred to the Memphis overland line, for conveyance to San Francisco.

By this arrangement, if the Memphis Company make their schedule time west of El Paso, New-Orleans dates will reach San Francisco always in 20 or 25 days, and the news from the Pacific by telegraph from New-Orleans, will anticipate any other overland communication. There is little doubt that within a year from this time when we shall have a continuous line of railroad from the Northern States to Columbus, Texas, the mails, carried over the San Antonio route, will be delivered in San Francisco in *twenty-five days from* NEW-YORK. The San Antonio route is, unquestionably, the shortest of any, passes much of the distance through a fine and partially-settled country, and is free from obstructions at any and all seasons. The Postmaster-General wisely foresees its future advantages, and appreciates its present superiority. The new arrangement goes into effect on the 1st of January.

The reports of the several members of the President's Cabinet will be completed earlier this year than usual. Two of them are now ready for the printer. That from the Postmaster-General will be unusually interesting, in view of the triumphant success of his several great postal enterprises. Gov. BROWN had no sooner completed his extensive and substantial arrangements for the best possible steam communication with all Europe—thus connecting, by several great lines, the two shores of the Atlantic Ocean—than he turned his eye to a union of the Atlantic and Pacific coasts by a great overland mail across the continent. Nothing daunted by the magnitude of the undertaking, he entered upon it with energy, and the result is known to the country. A letter from London will now reach San Francisco, *via* New-York and St. Louis, in exactly *thirty-six days*.

But will Governor BROWN stop here and rest upon his laurels? He is not the man to stop half way or leave his work unfinished. I then draw the fair conclusion from the established premises that the report of Postmaster-General BROWN will urge upon Congress the necessity for a line of mail steamers between San Francisco and some of the ports of China. Such a line of steamers is not only called for to complete the great mail line now almost belting the globe, but it would be a great stroke of national policy. It would at once attract the entire European mails for the East, all of which would pass over this line, and by the amount of postage received would not only pay the expenses of the Pacific steamers, but would relieve the treasury from the burthen of supporting the Atlantic lines. The country will look anxiously for Governor BROWN's report.

Charges of a very grave character have been preferred against the Hon. THOS. J. HENLEY, Superintendent of Indian Affairs in California, and President BUCHANAN has determined on his removal. Mr. NUGENT, the United States Commissioner to the Fraser River country, and Editor of the San Francisco *Herald*, will be Mr. HENLEY's successor.

The Navy Department has awarded to THOMAS DONAHUE, of San Francisco, the contract for the boilers and machinery for the side-wheel steamer constructing at the Mare Island (California) Navy-Yard. This steamer is to have over-hung iron paddle-wheels, and be of light draught, for service in the more shallow Chinese waters. DONAHUE's bid was $72,000. The engines are to be two oscillators, of about two hundred and fifty-horse power.

A good deal of interest is manifested among politicians here with reference to the probable course of the *States* newspaper, under the joint auspices of Major HEISS and ROGER A. PRYOR, when it shall have been consolidated with the Richmond *South*. The Major denies that the *States* is or has been a Douglas organ. It has defended and sustained Mr. DOUGLAS on a particular and vital issue, and in the future will sustain or oppose him, or any other man, as the true interests of the Democracy seem to require. The *States* continues to enjoy the prosperity which its bold independence commanded from the start.

Although the Governorship of Kansas was not formally tendered to SAM MEDARY, when here last week, the question whether he would accept it, if offered, was presented for his consideration. Since his return he has signified his willingness to serve, and the place will probably be offered him. I understand that his hesitation on the subject was in consequence of the fact that he could not be permitted to designate his successor as Postmaster of Columbus, Ohio.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 20, 1858.

A gentleman of this city has received from a friend in Europe a copy of a curious document, now in circulation in the English and French languages, on the Exchanges of London and Paris. He sends it as an example of the straits to which American Ministers abroad are reduced by their meagre salary in order to make both ends meet. The individual to whom these Ministers have sold their names and the weight of their official reputations (*for a consideration*) is a speculator by the name of HALLETT, who is now (or was until recently) in Europe, trying to sell the patent of a diving-bell.

It is scarcely necessary to make any comment on these circulars, for they speak but too plainly for themselves. One cannot help reflecting, however, how much more respectable it would be for the Government to pay its diplomatic agents abroad an adequate salary, and thus save them from the necessity of selling their names as decoy-ducks for doubtful stock-jobbing operations. It is a common thing in France, when a company is organizing any scheme by which they hope to throw a lot of new stock into the hands of the public, without regard to its possible future value, to obtain for their enterprise the name of some broken-down Baron or Count, in order to give an air of respectability, or rather of stability, to the scheme—a service for which the titled man is paid largely; but there is no instance on record where these dealers in fancy stocks have been able to reach a first-class Minister in the actual fulfillment of his functions. It is true that the ROTHSCHILDS at London, Paris and Vienna, DE MORNY and the PEREIRES at Paris, allow their names to be used at the head of a list for the organization of railway companies; but then their names are not simply lent—they are active working men of the Board, and concur in the realization of the project by the influence of their labor and their money. The case is widely different in another point of view. While the ROTHSCHILDS, the DE MORNYS and the PEREIRES are intelligent financiers and useful working men, the "decoy" of the doubtful speculations is a mere cipher in the scale of intelligence, whose interference in the affairs of the company for which he stands sponsor would do more harm than good. This is well understood in financial circles in Europe, and it is exactly this fact which gives to our Ministers in the present instance a position of which our Government ought to be heartily ashamed.

For ordinary "decoys," the getters-up of fancy stock pay from three to six thousand dollars a year—less for a Baron and more for a Count or Duke, and still more if the said Baron, Count or Duke bears a sonorous or illustrious name. But a full Minister or ex-ex-President should be paid more even than one of these, and thus we see that Mr. HALLETT, recognizing this fact, has reserved a good round profit for himself, out of which to reward his distinguished "men of straw." I leave you to judge what must have been the commentaries of the politicians and financiers of London and Paris when they saw these circulars.

You will learn another fact from these extraordinary documents—the speedy return to the United States of Messrs. DALLAS and MASON. This will be welcome news to Mr. BUCHANAN, who, after trying all other means to effect this result, will not be a little *puzzled to know how Mr. HALLETT has succeeded* in that in which he himself so signally failed. There is great need at the White House for such a talent as that of Mr. HALLETT, and he would do well perhaps to change the field of his operations.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

DIVINE SERVICE AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Academy of Music was opened for Divine service, for the first time, last evening. In spite of the disagreeable weather the large building was quite full, and many were unable to find seats. On a temporary platform over the orchestra sat the Rev. Drs. ALEXANDER, ADAMS, DE WITT and other clergymen. The exercises were conducted according to Presbyterian forms, the singing was by the congregation, and the preaching by the Rev. Dr. JAMES W. ALEXANDER. His text was from Revelation xxii, 17—"*And whosoever will, let him take the water of life freely.*" He endeavored to enforce the great truth that all who would earnestly and steadfastly seek salvation should be saved, and with a variety of arguments and copious illustration supported the proposition. A collection for the rent of the building and other incidental expenses was taken up, the Doxology was sung, a benediction pronounced, and the audience separated. Notice was given that the Academy would be open for Divine service every Sabbath evening during the Winter, the services to commence at 7½ o'clock. The Rev. Dr. WM. ADAMS will preach there next Sunday evening, and other City clergymen on succeeding Sabbaths.

A BLIND WOMAN BURNED TO DEATH.—Mrs. ANGELINA KERR, a blind, aged lady, was, on Saturday, burned to death at her residence in Fifty-fifth-street, between First and Second avenues. She occupied a room in the upper part of the house, and, when discovered, was burned to a crisp. There was no one in the house at the time. It is presumed that her clothes caught fire from the stove. The floor was in a blaze when she was discovered, but a few pails of water served to extinguish the flames. An inquest will be held in the case to-day.

THE QUARANTINE MILITARY.—To-day, Companies A, B, F and G, of the Fifth Regiment New-York State Militia, which have been doing guard duty at Staten Island, are to be relieved by Companies C, D, E and H, of the same Regiment. The latter will proceed to the Island by an early forenoon boat. The returning Companies will be received at the Battery by a detachment of the Sixth Regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel ZOOK.

NAVIGATION OF THE HUDSON.—The day-boats *Armenia* and *Metamora*, for Albany, made their last trips on Thursday, and others will soon be hauled off. The low tides seriously interfere with their movements at Albany. The *Isaac Newton*, on her last trip down, grounded opposite Saugerties, and was obliged to wait for the tide to float her away. Other boats have met with similar difficulties.

THE AUSTRIAN BANK FORGERY.—The examination in the case of the parties arrested on suspicion of being implicated in the counterfeits upon the National Bank of Austria, was adjourned over from Saturday until this morning. The prisoners have employed a formidable retinue of counsel, and the case promises to be one of length and interest. It is expected that further arrests will be made.

THE BIBLE IN THE SCHOOLS.—The Rev. Dr. CHEEVER delivered an able discourse to a crowded congregation, last evening, at the Church of the Puritans, upon the right of the Bible in our Public Schools. His leading object was to show the importance to the young of such instruction as the Bible gives. We have a full report of this discourse, for which, however, in consequence of the pressure of news, we find it impossible to make room this morning. We shall publish it at length in the TIMES of to-morrow.

EXTENSIVE SEIZURE OF POWDER.—The Harbor Police, on Saturday afternoon, made a seizure of 45 kegs of powder, which they found in a small boat off the Battery. The powder belonged to the Hazard Powder Company, whose office is at No. 89 Wall-street. Several hours after the seizure an order was presented bearing the signature of "Alderman CLANCY, Acting Mayor," commanding the delivery of the powder over to its owners, which order was forthwith complied with.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL REPORT.—Between the 12th and the 13th inst there were admitted to the New-York Hospital 27 surgical and 13 medical cases. During the same period 34 were discharged as cured, and 6 died—leaving a balance in the Hospital on the 19th of 213, precisely the same number as it contained on the 12th. Of these, 187 were males and 26 were females.

A DIFFERENT PERSON.—We have been requested to state that the "E. L. SNOW," whose arrest in Philadelphia in connection with some swindling transactions, was mentioned in our columns Saturday, is a very different person from the Col. "E. L. SNOW" who has given his name to sundry temperance societies in this City. We make the statement for the benefit of Colonel S. with those at a distance who may not know him well enough to understand its truth without such an explanation.

Dr. R. THOMAIN, who graduated with distinguished university honors in Germany, has recently arrived in this City, where he intends to practice the medical profession. Dr. THOMAIN is an accomplished physician and surgeon, and, though still a young man, brings the highest testimonials to his capacity. His office is No. 91 Walker-street.

Police Reports.

BILLY MULLIGAN AND THE BENICIA BOY'S BOTTLE-HOLDER.—In the renowned "Court Circle," the late prize-fight between Morrissey and the Benicia Boy has not yet become a thread-bare topic of discussion. A large crowd of "sports" were gathered, on Saturday night, at the Dexter House in Broome-street, their present headquarters. As it was rainy, they determined to make a night of it. About five o'clock in the morning—the effect of the frequent potations began by this time to show itself—Billy Mulligan and Jim Hughes, the latter the bottle-holder of the Benicia Boy in the late fight, began to talk pretty loudly to one another, and to call each other by very savage names, the loud talk and the savage words being the result of an animated conversation regarding the respective merits of Morrissey and Heenan.

"I dare you to fight me!" said Mulligan.

"I dare you to fight me!" reiterated Hughes.

Mulligan, in giving utterance to the challenge, drew his revolver and took a stand in the centre of the room. Hughes, in manifestation of his acceptance, took a counter stand, holding a mammoth dirk in his hand. At this juncture, a few present, having an instinctive horror at the sight of deadly weapons, deemed it prudent to get out of the way, and accordingly they made a hurried exit into the street. The majority were differently impressed with the scene, and did their utmost to urge the promised fight to a speedy issue. The customary inciting expletives used on such occasions—not necessary to be reported—were vehemently uttered. Meantime, some of the frightened ones hurried to the Police head-quarters, fortunately in the immediate neighborhood, and had a posse of men dispatched to the place. The Police came and prevented the enactment of the famous feline fable by Hughes and Mulligan—at least for the time being. It was afterwards stated that a genuine fight was agreed upon between the contesting parties.

THE KING OF THE FOURTH WARD IN TROUBLE.—Peter Dawson, who bears the honored titulary designation of King of the Fourth Ward, has got himself into trouble again. His confinement on Blackwell's Island, seemingly, has not quelled his rebellious spirit. The present difficulty of Pete has grown out of his making a free and dangerous use of his dirk-knife upon the person of a Mr. N. J. Potts, of Brooklyn. It appears that Dawson and Potts met in a drinking saloon in the "City of Churches," and Potts made a disrespectful allusion—at least so Dawson construed the reference—to his recent confinement on Blackwell's Island. The blood of Dawson was up to boiling heat in an instant, and he stabbed the inconsiderate Potts and then fled. This happened several days ago. As Dawson could not be found, the belief was that he had turned his back upon the City, and that he was rusticating in some obscure country village. Sergeant Dickson, of the Detective Police, happened to discover him, however, at a late hour on Saturday in Cherry-street, and forthwith took him in custody. He was taken to Brooklyn, and gave bail in $3,000 to answer the charge preferred against him.

PROBABLE FATAL AFFRAY BETWEEN BOYS.—Marsh Germain, a white boy, about twelve years of age, and a colored boy of nearly the same age, had a quarrel, Friday evening, in Third-avenue, near Seventy-seventh-street. The colored youth threw a brick at his antagonist, hitting him on the side of the head, and producing a wound which it is believed will prove fatal. Young Germain was taken to his parents' residence in Twenty-sixth-street. The colored boy was arrested and taken to the Station house and locked up, but refuses to tell his name.

A DODGE THAT FAILED TO WORK.—About 10 A. M., on Saturday, two men drove a cart in front of the grocery-store of Benedict, Smith & Co., No. 227 Front-street, leaped from the vehicle, threw a tub of butter which was standing on the pavement into the cart, jumped in after it, and drove off at a dashing speed. Some of the clerks witnessed the performance, and gave chase. Seeing that their pursuers were likely to overtake them, the men deserted their cart, took to their heels, and escaped. The cart, a good gray horse, and tub of butter, were taken in safe keeping. It is probable that the cart and horse were stolen.

BURGLARS CAPTURED.—Between 12 and 1 o'clock Saturday morning some Twenty-first Ward Policemen discovered three men trying to effect a burglarious entrance into the grocery store No. 518 Sixth-avenue. Noticing that they were spotted, the nocturnal robbers made a precipitate flight from the premises. The officers pursued with equal precipitancy, and succeeded after a lengthy chase in capturing two of the fugitives. The prisoners, who gave their names as James Earle and John Gunion, were committed to the Second District Police Court Prison.

A VICTIM.—Mr. A. D. Williams, of Otsego County, had his pocket-book, containing a considerable sum of money stolen from him by some adroit pickpocket, Friday evening, while passing up Broadway. He remembered being jostled against at the corner of Canal-street with peculiar force, but thought the jostling a natural sequence of a walk in Broadway.

Coroner's Inquests.

FATALLY BURNED.—MARTHA LYONS, a native of Massachusetts, died yesterday at Bellevue Hospital from the effects of burns. Her clothes caught fire from the stove at her residence, No. 70 Norfolk-street.

[illegible] death" rendered.

UNKNOWN MAN FOUND [illegible].—[illegible] unknown man was [illegible] Pier No. 1, North River [illegible] seemed to have been [illegible]. The Coroner held an inquest [illegible] "found drowning" was given.

FATAL FALL.—An inquest [illegible] at the City Hospital upon [illegible], who was killed by [illegible] hold of the ship *Constellation*.

Fires.

FIRE IN FRANKFORT-STREET.—[illegible] The alarm of fire at 1 o'clock [illegible] was caused by a fire in No. 48 Frankfort [illegible] building is four stories in height, and [illegible] stories were occupied by nearly a dozen families. Among the inmates the greatest [illegible] prevailed, and several narrowly escaped [illegible] to death. Several lost their entire furniture [illegible] uninsured, the loss is a serious one to [illegible] total loss is estimated at $1,000, including [illegible] water sustained by PATRICK CROWE, who keeps a liquor saloon on the ground floor. The origin of the fire is unknown.

FIRE ON BOARD OF A SCHOONER.—About [illegible] A. M., on Saturday, the schooner *Cornelia*, lying at the foot of Tenth-street, North River, loaded with pine wood, was discovered on fire. The fire was extinguished by the crew of Harbor Police Boat No. [illegible] after a portion of her deck load, main-boom, and sails were burned. The loss is covered by insurance.

Sporting Intelligence.

THE TURF.—UNION COURSE, L. I.—Trotting, Saturday, Nov. 20. Match $200 against time. Mr. MCKEEVER's b. g. Tom to trot in a wagon a mile in 2:45. The owner paid forfeit, and matched his horse, with wagon attached, to trot a mile in 2:45. The horse trotted in 2:40—2:49—2:53½, losing the race by one second.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING.—Friday, Nov. 19.—Match, $1,000; mile heats; best 3 in 5, in harness.

H. Woodruff, b. m. *Sleeper*	Received forfeit	
D. Pifer, b. g., *Boney Young*	Paid forfeit	

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING.—Friday, Nov. 19. Match, $1,000; mile heats, in harness.

J. Whelpley, b. g. *George Cooley*	Received forfeit
Mr. Towle, b. m. *Kate Miller*	Paid forfeit

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING.—Thursday, Nov. 18. Match, $200; mile heats; best 3 in 5, in harness.

J. Whelpley, g. g. *Dennis McCabe*	1	1	1
L. S. Sammis, b. g. *Brown George*	2	2	2

Time—2:50—2:52—2:51.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—Trotting, Thursday, Nov. 18—Match, $200—mile heats, best 3 in 5 to wagons.

J. Woodruff, b. g. *Romeo*	1	2	1	2	1
W. Peabody, b. m. *Lady of the Lake*	2	1	2	1	2

Time—3:17½—3:15½—3:17—3:15½—3:13.

MR. RICHARD TEN BROECK has returned home after a long sojourn in England. It is Mr. TEN BROECK's intention to go back to England in the Spring, and to take with him some fresh American horses to test their qualities again on the English Turf.

THE RING.—The movements of "fighting men" are now as regularly reported as those of other widely-known personages. We are told that the Benicia Boy has left for Boston, and on Friday and Saturday next he will appear at the National Theatre in the play of "Tom and Jerry." He will be assisted by his late second, the renowned AARON JONES, of London, and he will receive in the "modern Athens" a benefit similar to the one with which he was graced in New-York. TOM HYER has just returned from Boston trip and is declared to be in robust health. MORRISSEY will shortly exhibit himself in character to the good citizens of Brooklyn. There is, it seems, another aspirant for the championship in the person of GEORGE WASHINGTON REIFSNYDER, of Pottsville, Penn., who has accepted the reported challenge of TOM HYER, that he would fight any man in the world for $10,000. HYER's pugilistic desire, however, is to measure his strength with MORRISSEY only. JOE COBURN has offered to meet JAMES KELLY any day or evening at the "Malta," corner of Thirteenth-street and Broadway, and there put up a forfeit to fight him at any time he may name for from one to two thousand dollars. The Championship of England, which now belongs to TOM SAYERS, will, it is said, be contested by BILL BENJAMIN, who has challenged the holder of the belt. *Bell's Life* is assured that BENJAMIN means business, and that his reason for wishing another chance is that he had not justice done him in his preparation for his last match. The same journal reports that a match has been made up between LYNCH, the American, and DAN THOMAS, the Welshman, to fight at 120 pounds, on the 21st of December next.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

AN ARREST IN THE LATE HOMICIDE CASE.—PATRICK SLATTERY, a companion of CULLEN, was arrested on Saturday evening by officers MURPHY and McLAUGHLIN, of the First District, upon suspicion of having aided CULLEN to escape from justice on the night that HART was killed. It is alleged that he was seen to leave the place in company with the murderer; that he took a drink in a porter-house near by, and that he was seen with CULLEN on the same evening riding in a New-York car. SLATTERY has kept himself out of the way ever since, and was finally captured with some difficulty. He was committed to the First District Station-house. The result of the inquest will probably be made known this afternoon.

ARREST OF GAMBLERS.—Inspector KING, Sergeant CROFTS and three other officers, made a descent upon a gambling house on Friday evening, at No. 57 Fulton-street. The front basement was kept as an oyster saloon by SPRINGSTEIN & NOTT, while a back room was occupied as a resort for faro dealing and other species of gambling. Nine persons were arrested, besides the proprietor and his barkeeper; a faro-box, with cards, and $12 money, good and bad were seized. A youth, 17 years old, who was taken to the place by his father, was used as a witness. SPRINGSTEIN pleaded guilty, and was held to bail in $500 to await the action of the Grand Jury, and his barkeeper was held in half the amount. The other prisoners pleaded guilty, and were let off with a fine of $3 each. Information of the existence of this den, it is said, was communicated to the police by a woman whose husband had lost a large sum of money in the place.

BURGLARY.—The store of J. B. HENDRICKSON, situated at the corner of Fulton avenue, near Classon, was entered on Saturday night by burglars, and $18 were stolen.

SUICIDE OF A REPORTER.—JOHN KROMMER, a German, aged about 30 years, and acting as a reporter for the *Abend Zeitung* newspaper, committed suicide by taking laudanum on Friday afternoon. He resided at the corner of Division-avenue and Whipple-street. A verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts.

Grand Torchlight Procession of the Firemen—Reception of the Philadelphia Company.

The firemen of our City had a torchlight procession on Saturday night, which was only excelled by that memorable one in honor of the laying of the Atlantic Cable. The occasion was the advent of Hibernia Engine Company, No. 1, of Philadelphia, which had arrived in the City, guests of Americus Engine Company, No. 6. Some rumors had passed that our New-York firemen had not been so complimentary as could be wished to a Philadelphia Company which visited this City two or three months ago, whereat the Philadelphians felt aggrieved. To prove that the slight, if there was one, was unintended, and that between the Companies of both cities nothing but "Brotherly Love" could, should, would, and ought to exist, Americus Company, as aforesaid, dispatched to Hibernia Company, as aforesaid, a very pressing invitation to visit New-York and partake of its hospitalities. Accordingly, Hibernia Company reached the City on Saturday evening. And this grand parade was arranged to do honor to them. They were met on their landing at Pier No. 1, North River, by a national salute, fired by the Peterson Guard, and by Mr. HENRY H. HOWARD, the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department. The noise of the cannon having ceased to reverberate from the Jersey shore, Mr. HOWARD, addressing the Hibernians, spoke as follows:

GENTLEMEN, MEMBERS OF HIBERNIA ENGINE COMPANY, BROTHER FIREMEN OF PHILADELPHIA: By an invitation (which I consider a very flattering compliment) of Americus Engine Company No. 6, whose guests you are, and representing the New-York Fire Department, I greet you, and bid you welcome to our City. We have anxiously waited your arrival, and are prepared to receive you as you deserve to be received by the firemen of this metropolis. I am not here to pay homage to your mammoth steam fire-engine, nor can I disparage or defame it. My duty is to assure you all that while you honor us with your presence every exertion will be made by New-York firemen to make your visit an agreeable and a happy one.

The Hibernia Company, it may be stated, are a *Steam Fire Company*, and brought with them a splendid, mammoth engine of peculiar appearance, the merits of which they will undoubtedly demonstrate before they leave the City. If all that is said of it is true, what a pity it is that the monster liberty pole fell the other day in West Broadway, when the Democrats of the Fifth Ward were trying to raise it. That was 250 feet high, and if the Hibernians had sent a stream over that! However, there are shot-towers in the City, if the owners will grant permission. Previous to the departure of the Company from Philadelphia, a handsome silk flag was presented to them in front of their engine-house, by the ladies of their Ward. That same flag attracted no little attention, as it was borne up Broadway. It was trimmed with gold bullion and fringe, the staff being mounted with a gold eagle. Of the procession itself, it will be only necessary to say that the whole Department turned out to greet their respected guests,—that the display was fine,—second only, as we have remarked, to that of the Cable celebration,—that the enthusiasm was at fever-heat, manifested in vociferous cheers, rockets, blue-lights, discharge of cannons, Chinese lanterns, music from twenty-nine bands, miniature bell-towers, with real bells ringing constant alarms, and emblematical stuffed eagles, quivering extended pinions, as the sway of the engines on which they were perched jolted them from side to side. This enthusiasm was afterwards increased by a grand supper (*with accompaniments*) at Thalian Hall, Grand-street. Yesterday, the Hibernians attended Trinity Church. To-day, if the weather is fair, they will visit the Institutions. On Wed-

[illegible] they leave for Boston, and contemplate returning to Philadelphia [illegible].

Destructive Fire at Norwalk—The Business Part of the Town Destroyed.

A destructive fire occurred at Norwalk, Conn., on Friday evening. It originated in nearly [illegible] can be ascertained in a cabinet shop where a steam engine was recently put up. From this shop the fire spread so rapidly that about twenty stores, comprising the largest part of the business portion of the town, were consumed before it could be checked. The depot of the Danbury and Norwalk Railroad was also destroyed, as well as an extensive lumber yard [illegible] WM. JAMES.

[illegible] principal sufferers were W. B. [illegible], hardware merchant; [illegible] merchant. Two or three [illegible] office, FRANCIS ST. JOHN'S [illegible] insurance office in town [illegible] destroyed. At first it seemed [illegible] York packet, which lay at her [illegible] must be destroyed, but fortunately [illegible] rising, and by throwing her [illegible] vessel was got off. The total [illegible] of $100,000. Twenty buildings [illegible] one-half the property was [illegible] *Advertiser*, of Saturday [illegible] of Messrs. S. & L. [illegible]. They estimate their loss [illegible] caught the tenement [illegible] and thence to the timber [illegible] WM. B. [illegible] his office, and [illegible] amount of some $8,000. [illegible] was no [illegible] the place, and therefore [illegible] to stop the progress [illegible] was sent to Danbury [illegible] came down from [illegible], but did not [illegible] too late to be of benefit."

And Appeal for Aid.

THANKSGIVING DAY, BROOKLYN, Nov. 18, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you permit a poor book-keeper, who has for the last four years, in spite of his best exertions, not been able to obtain more than $600 salary from his employers, (with the exception of the last four months, when I received $700,) to ask, through your columns, if there are any Benevolent Societies or Institutions where book-keepers or clerks, having families, can, in case of sickness and destitution, apply for help? I am sick, out of work, have a family of a wife and three children, and need speedy assistance, as I have neither money, coal, wood or provisions. How gratefully your answer will be received I leave to your generous imagination.

A POOR BOOK-KEEPER.

[The address and references of the writer of the above are left with the Editor of the TIMES.]

The Mortara Case—Movement of the Jews.

The *Jewish Messenger* of this week publishes the following letter from Sir MOSES MONTEFIORE, and calls upon all the congregations of the American Union to respond at once to this call made upon them:

GROSVENOR GATE, Park lane, London, Oct. 25, 1858.

GENTLEMEN: As President of the London Committee of Deputies for the Jews, I transmit herewith the transcript of the case of the abduction of a Jewish child from its parents.

Also transcript of a private letter giving further details of this cruel outrage.

No doubt this case, which has justly raised almost universal indignation, has come under your notice, and you will rejoice to cooperate with the Jews in England, Holland and France, in the adoption of such measures as in your judgment may be expedient, by appeal to your Government and otherwise, to seek to obtain the restoration of the child to its afflicted parents, and also the prevention of similar outrages for the future.

You cannot fail to perceive that this is a matter affecting not the Jews alone, but *also every other denomination of faith, except the Roman Catholic*; further, that it cannot be regarded exclusively under a religious aspect, but as placing in peril personal liberty, social relations, and the peace of families.

The Board of Deputies therefore hesitate not to believe that this appeal to your active sympathies will meet with a cheerful and immediate response, so that, under the blessing of the Almighty, we may hope to have the happiness of obtaining redress for the grievous wrong which has been committed, and of preventing the recurrence of similar atrocities.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, yours faithfully,

MOSES MONTEFIORE.

To the President of the Hebrew Congregation, United States, &c.

$50. $50.

Singer's New Family Sewing Machine.—A reliable Sewing Machine for family purposes at a low price, bearing the impress of the names of the most successful manufacturers in the world, has long been wanted. It can now be had. Price, complete for use, only FIFTY DOLLARS.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Meyer's Miraculous Vermin Destroyer.—Read on the last page of our paper for this day a number of certificates attesting to the efficacy of MEYER'S miraculous remedies, which never fail to destroy all kinds of vermin. For sale at the Proprietor's dépôt, No. 512 Broadway, corner Houston-st., at RUSHTON'S, No. 10 Astor House, and 417 Broadway, corner Canal-st.

Singer's Sewing Machines.—The great reduction in the price of these indispensable machines has brought a rush of customers. Though the prices have been put down, the machines are made better than ever. Now is the time to buy.

I. M. SINGER & CO., 458 Broadway, New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing-Machines. They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.* New style, price $50. Office No. 343 Broadway, New-York.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe. THE GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD. WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS. B. G. WILDER & CO., No. 191 BROADWAY, Corner of Dey-st., New-York.

Where Baldness Exists, it causes a new growth of soft, glossy, ringlet'y hair; gray hairs or whiskers, by its use, speedily assume the pristine color and flexibility of youth. It is not a dye, simply a great chemical discovery, celebrated as JULES HAUEL'S EAU ATHENIENNE, or HAIR RESTORER, and sold by all druggists, and by JULES HAUEL & CO., No. 704 Chesnut-st., Philadelphia.

Rogers & Raymond command their new styles of RUSSIAN OVERCOATS,—warm without being heavy, and handsome without being dear,—to the notice of gentlemen who practice economy. A magnificent stock of Winter clothing at lower rates than are asked elsewhere. No deviation from the marked prices. ROGERS & RAYMOND, Corner of Fulton and Nassau-sts.

Barry's Tricopherous is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Rupture Cured by Marsh's Radical Cure Truss.—Reference to all the principal surgeons and physicians of this City. Call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. Also, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Supporters, &c., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

Defiance Salamander Safes.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboard and Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Dépôt, No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

Beware of Burglars!!!! The Rotary Lock, for dwelling-house doors, affords perfect security against the most skillful lock-picks. For convenience, it is not equaled by any other Lock. VALENTINE & BUTLER, No. 287 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated Family Sewing Machines.—No. 495 Broadway. A NEW STYLE—PRICE $50. They are all that they claim to be.—*N. Y. Independent.*

MARRIED.

SHAW—DENNEAD.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 17, by the Rev. Charles E. Little, JAMES SHAW and HARIET DENNEAD, both of this City.

CURTIS—MARTIN.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 17, by the Rev. Dr. McClintock, WM. H. CURTIS to ANNIE E. MARTIN, both of this City.

PECK—AINSWORTH.—At Buffalo, on Thursday, Nov. 18, by the Rev. Dr. Corning, (at the residence of Morgan W. Brown, Esq.,) WM. T. PECK, of Brooklyn, L. I., to LOUISA, daughter of J. Ainsworth, Esq., of Fell's Mills, Jefferson Co., N. Y.

SEELY—WESSELLS.—At Honesdale, Penn., on Wednesday, Nov. 17, by the Rev. E. B. Duane, Rector of St. Michael's Church, Trenton, N. J., FRANKLIN A. SEELY, of Honesdale, and MARY GRISWOLD, daughter of Maj. Henry W. Wessells, U. S. A.

STURGES—HATCH.—At Roxbury, Conn., on Tuesday, Nov. 16, by the Rev. Austin Isham, DAVID J. STURGES, of Fairfield, to Miss SUSAN ELIZA HATCH, of Roxbury.

BAKER—HULL.—At Newtown, Conn., on Thursday, Nov. 18, in Trinity Church, by the Rev. Dr. Marble, EDWIN BAKER, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to MARY E. HULL, of Newtown, daughter of the late Charles Hull, Esq.

READ—BONNEFOUX.—At the American Embassy, Paris, on Monday, Oct. 4, by the Rev. Wm. O. Lamson, of the American Episcopal Chapel, Captain PAUL DE READ, of the Imperial Artillery, to CLARA CECILIA, daughter of L. de Bonnefoux, late of New-York.

DIED.

TURNER.—In this City, on Sunday, Nov. 21, at her late residence, No. 143 West Thirty-[illegible]-st., Mrs. ANNE TURNER, in the 60th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from 30th-st. M. E. Church, at 1 o'clock on Tuesday next.

SEIFERT.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, Nov. 21, at 2 o'clock, suddenly, of croup, HARRY SEIFERT, aged 3 years, 11 months and 3 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Monday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 22 Pacific-st., between Henry and Hicks sts., Brooklyn, without further notice.

STEIMAN.—At Glen Park, Westchester Co., N. Y., on Saturday, Nov. 20, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. A. M. Lucas, Mrs. MARGARET M. STEIMAN, relict of the late Capt. John Steiman, in the 84th year of her age.

KILBURN.—At Orange, N. J., on Saturday, Nov. 20, DANIEL J. KILBURN, in the [illegible] year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the deceased [illegible]

[illegible] Rogers, [illegible], on [illegible], [illegible] of [illegible].

[illegible] relatives and friends of [illegible] late Colonel [illegible] attend her funeral, on Tuesday [illegible] A. M., from St. Mark's Church [illegible] further invitation.

[illegible]HILL.—At Cutchogue, L. I., on Thursday, Nov. [illegible], son of the late Joshua Tuthill, [illegible].

[illegible] were interred at Cutchogue. [illegible] California papers please copy.

[illegible].—In Southeast, Putnam Co., N. Y., Mr. [illegible], aged 68 years, formerly piano manufacturer [illegible].

[illegible].—At his residence, Haughtonville, Dutchess [illegible], on Thursday, Nov. 18, JOHN R. HYDE, aged [illegible].

[illegible] Monday morning, Nov. 15, Miss [illegible]

THE GREAT CONSTITUTIONAL [illegible] R. R. R. (No. 2.) A New Life-Creating [illegible] RADWAY'S READY [illegible] Heals Old Sores, Purifies the Blood, [illegible] System Renewed Health, and [illegible] cures all Chronic and Constitutional [illegible]. This great and glorious remedy [illegible] the human race as a special gift [illegible] regenerate diseased humanity. Dr. RADWAY & CO. are the only [illegible] Chemists in the world that have [illegible] a remedy that will thoroughly eradicate [illegible] system constitutional diseases [illegible] from parents to their children.

RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT [illegible] will positively cure [illegible]: Scrofula, Syphilis, Ulcers, Fits, Fever Sores, [illegible], Sore Eyes, [illegible], Sore Legs, Tetters, Sore Mouth, Cancerous Affections, Sore Head, [illegible], Rickets, [illegible], Dropsies, Glandular Swellings, Pimples on the Face, Night Sweats, Skin Diseases, Consumption, Salt Rheum, Rash Tetter, Humors of the Knees, Chronic Rheumatism, Dyspepsia.

And all diseases that have been established in the system for years.

PRICE, ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE. Sold by Druggists everywhere. RADWAY & CO.'S Principal Office, No. 162 Fulton-st., opposite St. Paul's Church.

WEDNESDAY, 24th INST., WILL POSITIVELY CLOSE, Exhibition of F. E. CHURCH'S GREAT ORIGINAL PAINTING OF NIAGARA and T. J. BARKER'S "IL CORSO," (The Race Course at Rome during the Carnival.) WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO., NO. 353 BROADWAY.

N. B.—Both the above Paintings ARE TO BE PRESENTED to the general body of CASH SUBSCRIBERS to the *fac similes* of CHURCH'S NIAGARA, With other advantages, for which see prospectus, which will be forwarded on application. THE FAC SIMILE BEAUTIFULLY PRINTED IN OIL COLORS after the original now publishing. ARTISTS' PROOFS, mounted, $20; PRINTS, $15. Admission to both Paintings, 25 cents.

AUTUMN AND WINTER GOODS FOR MEN'S WEAR, NEWLY IMPORTED, AND FOR SALE BY MORTIMER, WALTON & DEBOST, No. 126 Duane-st., COMPRISING THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN PARIS AND LONDON. CASIMERES AND VESTINGS. Also, Presidents, Chinchillas, Beavers, Moscows, Montagnacs, Lyons and Melton Coatings. Superfine West-of-England and French Beavers and Whitneys. Black and Colored Cloths and Doeskins, Satin de Chines, Serges, Italian Cloths, and every variety of Trimmings suitable for the Merchant Tailoring and fine Clothing Trade. MORTIMER, WALTON & DEBOST.

HOWE'S IMPROVED WEIGHING SCALES, (STRONG & ROSS' PATENT.) Having received FIRST-CLASS PREMIUMS from the VERMONT STATE FAIR, NEW-YORK STATE FAIR, VIRGINIA STATE CENTRAL FAIR, UNITED STATES FAIR, VIRGINIA STATE FAIR, and FRANKLIN INSTITUTE FAIR, within [illegible] days, we have now only to invite the public to examine our large stock of scales of every variety, and also to test the principle of a [illegible] TON SCALE, set up on the floor of our store, as well as to examine *certificates of their superiority* from some of our leading houses. JOHN & FRANK B. HOWE, No. 433 Broadway, first door from Broadway.

CURTAIN MATERIALS AND WINDOW SHADES AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. KELTY & FERGUSON, Nos. 291 Broadway and 54 Reade-st., New-York, have a full and choice stock of Brocatels, Satin de Laines, Worsted, Damasks, Lace and Muslin Curtains, Cornices, Gimps, &c., which are offered at the lowest prices.

CARPETING—FALL IMPORTATIONS. AN EXTENSIVE STOCK AT REDUCED PRICES. Elegant Medallion, new styles; Elegant Velvet, new styles; English Tapestry and Brussels, new; English and Domestic 3-ply, new styles; English and Domestic Ingrain, new [illegible]. With a large stock of OIL-CLOTHS and other goods at equally low prices. SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st.

EXPERIENCE THE BEST TEST! HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S GENUINE COD LIVER OIL. Has been proved by twelve years' experience the best remedy for Consumption, Scrofula, &c., and is recommended by the most eminent physicians. HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway.

STERLING SILVER. SPOONS, FORKS, TEA-SERVICES, URNS, GOBLETS, TRAYS, PITCHERS, &c. Of the newest and most elegant styles. E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO., CORNER BROADWAY AND BROOME-ST.

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE DR. S. P. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA, Wholesale and retail. Dépôt No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., office No. 1, opposite St. Paul's Church, New-York.

KNAPP'S INDIAN STRENGTHENING PLASTERS.—For Pain or Weakness in the Back, Breast, Side or Limbs, Rheumatism, Bruises, Sprains, Asthma and Diseases of the Lungs, Liver and Kidneys, these Plasters stand unrivaled; and for cheapness, ease and durability they far surpass all others. Sold by all Druggists. General Dépôt, No. 362 Hudson-st., New-York.

A NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY. PRENTISS' WASHING AND SCOURING SOLUTION. PATENTED JUNE 22, 1858. This important discovery has just been patented by the United States, and is now confidently recommended to manufacturers, housekeepers and others. It is a labor-saving preparation, and costs less than half of any other article known for cleansing purposes. While it cleanses, whitens and purifies Cotton, Linen and Woolen goods of every description, it will not injure the most delicate fabric. Certificates of its value have been given by some of the leading manufacturers of the country, as well as by many reliable housekeepers and citizens. See Circular. CHARLES L. BRUCE, Wholesale Agent, No. 73 Pine-st., New-York.

STEAM ALE. THE NEW-YORK STEAM BREWERY, Nos. 20 and 22 Carmine-st., and No. 11 Bedford-st. BREWERS OF EXTRA SUPERIOR PALE, AMBER AND XXX ALES and PORTER for DRAUGHT, BOTTLING AND SHIPPING. Brewed by the new process of Steam. The acknowledged superiority of the Malt Liquors brewed by this establishment renders it unnecessary to enumerate its excellence over those manufactured by the old process. All Ales, Porter, &c., brewed by the New-York Steam Brewery are made from Prime Barley, Malt and Hops only. Office No. [illegible], Between Bleecker and [illegible].

HARRIS' CARPET SWEEPER! Will work equally well on floors, oil-cloth and marble as on velvet and Brussels carpets. Has no arms to injure the brush as it revolves. The wheels are padded with India rubber, so that the use of the finest carpet is not injured. Price $5. For sale by STEPH. WM. SMITH, No. [illegible] Broadway.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER.—Is WARRANTED to destroy anything in the shape of Cockroaches, Ants, Bugs or Vermin. This is a family necessity. A trial is free—the expense nothing. Refers to Astor and St. Nicholas Hotels, Barnum & Park, Nos. 13 and 14 Park-row and No. 424 Broadway. Sold by all Druggists and Grocers.

TARGET PRIZES! TARGET PRIZES!—I have some of the finest and cheapest PLATED GOODS for target prizes that can be obtained in the City, consisting of PITCHERS, GOBLETS, CASTERS, CAKE BASKETS, &c., &c. For sale at Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip, by LUCIUS HART.

SCULPTURE AND PICTURES.—AT PRIVATE Sale, comprising works by Palmer, Church, Kensett, Durand, Cropsey, Mount, Weir, Hart, Darley, and other eminent artists. May be seen for one week longer, every day, from 9 till 4 o'clock, at Room No. [illegible], upper floor, Appleton's Building, No. 346 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

MR. BARRY SULLIVAN,

THE TRAGEDIAN, AT THE BROADWAY.

[illegible]

THE LONDON PRESS.

From the Times.

Mr. BARRY SULLIVAN's Hamlet and Hotspur ... [illegible] ... a trace of carelessness or [illegible] ... Of all the actors that have come out of the provinces this gentleman is decidedly the most valuable acquisition to the modern stage.

From the Weekly Dispatch.

Mr. BARRY SULLIVAN's acting discovers a different style to that in vogue upon the stage; from the blemish of mannerism Mr. SULLIVAN is free. There are no traces of his style being formed on any living model ... [illegible]

From the Lady's Newspaper.

Mr. BARRY SULLIVAN has confirmed the high opinion we expressed of him in our last impression; he is an admirable actor, and by far the most important acquisition made to the London stage for many years. His Hamlet is the best on the English stage.

From the Examiner.

Mr. BARRY SULLIVAN's acting was manly, graceful, and intelligent ... [illegible] ... He is the most important acquisition made to it for many years.

From the Athenæum.

Mr. BARRY SULLIVAN.—That Mr. Barry Sullivan has talent, and can act well ... [illegible] ... all this is evident, and he is received with marked success.

From the Morning Herald.

Mr. BARRY SULLIVAN is always refined, sensible, scholarlike, discriminative, accurate, and clever; his face is capable of great expression; his voice is sweet and musical; he is symmetrically formed, while his deportment ... [illegible]

From the Morning Advertiser.

Mr. BARRY SULLIVAN reads his author like a man who loves and studies him deeply. He is quite free from stage trickery; no ranting, no mouthing. ... [illegible]

From the Morning Chronicle.

[illegible]

From the Sun.

Mr. BARRY SULLIVAN need not fear comparisons, even when made by unfriendly hands. Nothing could be better or more true to nature than his acting, while in figure one would think he was the very ideal of the poet's conception.

From the Daily News.

Mr. BARRY SULLIVAN.—The novelty of the evening was Mr. Barry Sullivan as Beolpe, in which he was most successful ... [illegible]

From the Sunday Times.

[illegible]

From the Morning Post.

Mr. BARRY SULLIVAN is both intelligent and spirited. He possesses a gentlemanly deportment and an agreeable voice ... [illegible] ... He never offends by extravagance or meretricious attempts at point making. He can, moreover, claim the merit of being original, and we are grateful in being able to record a tragedian who does not afflict us with stale imitations of peculiarities.

From the Illustrated London News.

Mr. BARRY SULLIVAN is a chaste and elegant performer.

From the Weekly Times.

Mr. BARRY SULLIVAN, who was for some years the most distinguished of our provincial tragic actors, has now fairly taken his place on the London boards as one of its leading ornaments.

From the Era.

Mr. BARRY SULLIVAN has a slim and gentlemanly figure ... [illegible]

THE PROVINCIAL PRESS.

From the Liverpool Journal.

Mr. BARRY SULLIVAN.—The promise afforded by his early efforts on the stage has already ripened into rich fruition ... [illegible]

From the Bolton Chronicle.

Mr. BARRY SULLIVAN.—We do not hesitate to pronounce Mr. Barry Sullivan the most intelligent and accomplished actor on the stage.

From the Liverpool Mail.

Mr. BARRY SULLIVAN.—We have had twenty years' experience in theatrical criticism, and have seen all the actors who during that time "have strutted and fretted their hour upon the stage;" our decided and deliberately formed opinion is, that, in the absence of Macready, there is no other actor on the stage worthy of being compared with him.

From the Gloucester Journal.

Mr. BARRY SULLIVAN speaks the words of Shakespeare with a meaning and beauty of elocution which create intense pleasure in the listener. We have never seen so touching a Macbeth or so expressive a Hamlet; in fact the intellectualities of the art were never better represented than by Mr. Barry Sullivan. He is the most accomplished actor that has appeared here this thirty years.

From the Liverpool Mercury.

Mr. BARRY SULLIVAN.—For the clear development of character, for effective rendering of the poetry, and bringing into bold relief the noble sentiments of his author, Mr. Barry Sullivan stands unrivaled.

From the Cork Examiner.

Mr. BARRY SULLIVAN.—The appearance of Mr. Barry Sullivan on Monday night, as Hamlet, fully realized the ... [illegible]

From the Staffordshire Sentinel.

Mr. BARRY SULLIVAN.—We never saw Kemble as Hamlet, but we have seen every actor of note since his time; Mr. Barry Sullivan is superior to them all.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

A decided and successful impression on the audience. On Monday night Mr. Sullivan appeared with the greatest success in the character of *Claude Melnotte*. His Macbeth, on Wednesday, was a performance of the most high ... [illegible] ... rant. His taste and judgment in the greatest as well as in the minutest points are exquisite. We have never seen Macbeth acted half so powerfully as it was on Wednesday last; indeed, for many years we have seen no such truly great performance.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

No. 624 Broadway.

UNDIMINISHED SUCCESS,

and

SIXTH WEEK

of the

NEW COMEDY.

In consequence of the continued success of the New Comedy, and the

ENORMOUS NUMBER OF PEOPLE

who are invariably

TURNED AWAY FROM THE DOORS

every night of its performance, the Management simply deem it necessary to announce it for repetition on

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 22, 1858,

AND EVERY NIGHT DURING THE WEEK.

OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

Asa Trenchard, a live Yankee	Mr. Jefferson
Sir Edward Trenchard, a Hampshire Baronet	Mr. Varrey
Lord Dundreary	Mr. Sothern
[illegible]	Mr. [illegible]
[illegible]	Mr. [illegible]
[illegible]	Mr. Peters
Florence Trenchard	Miss Laura Keene
Mrs. Mountchessington	Miss Mary Wells
Augusta	Miss Effie Germon
Georgina	Mrs. Sothern
Mary Meredith	Miss Sara Stevens

To conclude with the side-splitting farce,

THE DUMB BELLE.

Principal characters by Messrs. Peters, Levick, McDonald, Brown, and Misses McCarthy and Flynne.

Doors open at 6¾; to commence at 7½ o'clock precisely.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE.

MR. E. SPAULDING,

Who has recently become the Lessee of this establishment, The LARGEST and BEST-APPOINTED THEATRE on the whole of this Continent,

Begs to announce that it will be opened almost immediately

FOR

THE WINTER SEASON.

Under his personal direction.

A MOST EXCELLENT COMPANY

Has been engaged, which comprises many of the established

NEW-YORK FAVORITES,

As well as several artists that, although

COMPARATIVELY UNKNOWN ON THE METROPOLITAN BOARDS,

Will, he feels confident, speedily rank with them. He would also state that it is his determination to leave nothing undone to insure its success as a

FIRST-CLASS THEATRE,

For which purpose he has engaged

A SUCCESSION OF STARS,

And is perfecting his arrangements to produce a continuous

SERIES OF NOVELTIES.

A NEW PLAY

Being now in rehearsal for

THE OPENING NIGHT,

Which will be placed upon the stage with

THE WHOLE RESOURCES OF THE THEATRE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Doors open at 6¾; to commence at 7½.

Tickets 50 cents; children, 25 cents. Family Circle (entrance in Crosby-st.) 25 cents; Private Boxes, $5; Orchestra Seats, (secured,) $1.

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 22,

FOR FOUR NIGHTS ONLY,

THE GREAT RAVEL COMPANY,

Under the direction of

GABRIEL and FRANCOIS.

The celebrated Russian danseuse,

YRCA MATHIAS,

And the talented company, forty in number.

EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE.

Marietta Zanfretta. Gabriel Ravel.

ROSE AND PAPPILLON.

Pappillon .... Yrca Mathias.

M. DECHALUMEAU.

M. Dechalumeau .... Gabriel Ravel.

Bequinet .... Francois Ravel.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

ANOTHER GREAT SUCCESS.

BLUE AND CHERRY

Will be acted every evening until further notice, with Tom Taylor's last great comedy,

GOING TO THE BAD;

or,

MY SCOTCH AUNT.

EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK.

Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. BROUGHAM,

Mr. DYOTT, Mr. SLOAN, Mr. WHEATLEIGH,

Mr. FLOYD, Mr. LEVERE,

&c., &c.

Mrs. HOEY, Miss MARY GANNON,

&c., &c., will appear.

Box Book open for the week.

BOWERY THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, Nov. 22.

The performances will commence with

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

Uncle Tom .... Mr. J. W. Lingard

St. Clair .... Mr. G. C. Howard

After which, the romantic melo-drama of

THE WIZARD SKIFF.

Concluding with Fox's comic pantomime of

THE MAGIC BARREL.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

MONDAY, Nov. 22.

To commence with Shakespeare's tragedy of

HAMLET.

Hamlet .... Mr. Barry Sullivan

To be followed by the drama entitled the

DREAM AT SEA.

Doors open at 6½. Curtain will rise at 7¼.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.

Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 22.

Revival of the grand spectacle drama, entitled,

DER FREISCHUTZ; or, THE CHARMED BULLET.

After which,

OBI; or, THREE-FINGERED JACK.

To be followed by THE LOTTERY TICKET.

To conclude with

THE BLEAK HILLS OF ERIN.

ARTHUR NAPOLEON,

THE YOUNG PORTUGUESE PIANIST,

Whose extraordinary performances have created such a furore in Europe and South America, will give his first

GRAND SOIREE MUSICALE

in the UNITED STATES at

Dodworth's Rooms on

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 23, 1858.

ARTHUR NAPOLEON will be assisted by

SIGNA. CAIROLI, Prima Donna;

MR. PERRING, Tenor;

THEO. SCHALLEHR, Conductor.

PART FIRST.

1. Duetto, "Linda di Chamounix" .... Donizetti
Signa. Cairoli and Mr. Perring.
2. Grand Fantasia, "Sonnambula" .... Thalberg
Arthur Napoleon.
3. Pollacca di Lombardi .... Verdi
Signa. Cairoli.
4. Grand Scena—Fra poco a me, "Lucia" .... Donizetti
Mr. Perring.
5. Grand Polonaise, for the Piano .... Chopin
Arthur Napoleon.

PART SECOND.

6. Duetto, "Si la Stanchezza" .... Trovatore .... Verdi
Signa. Cairoli and Mr. Perring.
7. { La Cascade .... } Tauer
{ La Chasse .... }
Arthur Napoleon.
8. Cavatina, "Linda di Chamounix" .... Donizetti
Signa. Cairoli.
9. Song, "There is a flower that bloometh" .... Wallace
Mr. Perring.
10. Grand Fantasia on the "Bohemian Girl,"
Arthur Napoleon

Single Tickets .... One Dollar.
Tickets admitting Schools .... 50 cents each.
Doors open at 7, Soirée commences at 8 o'clock.

Tickets and Programmes may be had at WM. HALL & SON'S, C. BREUSING'S, SCHARFENBERG & LUIS', DESCOMBE'S, and at the door on the evening of the Soirée.

CAMPBELL MINSTRELS,

No. 444 Broadway, below Grand-st.

Offer the following THIS WEEK: Tyrolese Minstrels, Burlesque Hutchinsons, Southern Darkies on a Free State Railroad, Mrs. McGowen's Reel, Stump Oratory, Bob Ridley; Dancing, Singing, &c., by the Star Band; What will Mrs. Grundy Say?

SOMETHING NEW UNDER THE SUN.

STOP AND READ THE FOLLOWING OF

MINSTREL HALL, NO. 444 BROADWAY.

Tickets can be had of all the stage drivers of the principal lines on Broadway, running to the several ferries, at 25 cents, including stage fare to the Hall.

E. SNIFFIN, Proprietor.

The distinguished Hibernia Fire Company, from Philadelphia, will visit our Hall on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 22. "Welcome to them."

The Campbell Minstrels have kindly volunteered to give L. SHORT, "formerly Treasurer of Buckley's Serenaders," a Complimentary Benefit on SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 27, 1858.

PALACE GARDEN CIRCUS.

MONDAY, Nov. 22.

BENEFIT OF W. H. KEMP,

on which occasion the great American clown

TONY PASTOR

will appear, together with all the great artistes attached to this company, in an entire change of performance.

Wednesday afternoon,

LITTLE ALICE'S BENEFIT.

Having successfully competed with all the foreign equestriennes in this country, Little Alice will make her first appeal to the public for a benefit on Wednesday afternoon.

Wednesday evening,

BENEFIT OF JAMES MELVILLE,

The great Australian bare-backed rider, and last appearance of the Equestrian Troupe, prior to their departure for the Howard Athenæum, Boston.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS.

Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway,

OPEN EVERY EVENING.

Doors open at 6½, to commence at 7½ o'clock.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—LAST WEEK OF THIODON'S MIMIC WORLD; Or, THEATRE OF ARTS, the extraordinary success of which, in this City, has had no PARALLEL IN THE WORLD. THIS AFTERNOON at 3, and THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, for the last week, THIODON'S THEATRE OF ART; Or, ANIMATED MIMIC WORLD. Between each part, DR. VALENTINE will appear. [illegible]

[illegible]

THE SIXTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the members of HENRY GEBHARD'S GYMNASIUM and FENCING ACADEMY, (Stuyvesant Institute), No. 659 Broadway, will take place on TUESDAY [illegible] and THURSDAY, Nov. 25 [illegible]

RUBENS' CELEBRATED PAINTING OF [illegible] the Magdalen Renouncing the Vanities of the World, is now on exhibition at the Gallery of [illegible] SCHAUS, No. 629 Broadway. Admission 25 cents. Open from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

LE NOZZE DI FIGARO.

CHANGE OF DAY—NOTICE.

The public are respectfully informed that, owing to the impossibility of making the final rehearsals of the NOZZE DI FIGARO on Saturday—in consequence of the entire Orchestra being engaged to play at the Philharmonic Concert—the Opera cannot take place on Monday, but will most positively be given

ON TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Nov. 23 and 24.

The sale of seats for Tuesday's Opera takes place on Monday and Tuesday, and for Wednesday's Opera on Tuesday and Wednesday.

Mlle. PICCOLOMINI

will make her last appearance but one in the "Nozze di Figaro," which, on account of the departure of the company for Boston, can only be given twice,

On TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Nov. 23 and 24,

first and second nights in America of Mozart's celebrated opera, in three acts, of

LE NOZZE DI FIGARO,

(The Marriage of Figaro.)

Mlle. PICCOLOMINI as .... Susannah

CARL FORMES as .... Figaro

of which *rôles* they are acknowledged to be the greatest living representatives. The other *rôles* by

Mlle. GHIONI, Mad. BERKEL, FLORENZA, PERRING, WEINLICH, MULLER. Conductor, CARL ANSCHUTZ.

The sale of reserved seats (and new private boxes may be had) will commence this morning, at the Academy of Music and C. Breusing's, at 9½; and at Sibell's, No. 20 Wall-st., at 9. Tickets and seats to be had at the door.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Pursuing the policy of the season, which is unmistakably in favor of great works by great composers, the Director has the honor to announce that he will, on Tuesday, produce Mozart's celebrated opera of "The Marriage of Figaro." For many years this famous production has been the choice bait of operatic management. Every successive *impresario* has promised to give it, and as constantly failed to do so. As in the case of "The Huguenots," it is reserved to him to bring out the work for the first time in America.

THE NOZZE DI FIGARO is a curiosity in musical literature, in addition to being one of the finest productions of its celebrated master. Popular tradition says that it was written at the instigation of a wager, and to prove that an opera could be made to succeed without a tenor part in it. Mozart felt that nothing but the purest streams of melody and the loveliest creations of fancy could reconcile the public, and secure the success which was essential to the issue of his wager. Certain it is that on the three characters of Susannah, the Count and Figaro, he has expended all the infinite pathos, playfulness and geniality of his nature.

The "Nozze" was preceded by "Idomeneo," and was followed by "Don Giovanni." Thus connected in the golden chain of the composer's chief works, it has long maintained its European celebrity; but for accidental reasons it has never been produced here. Foremost amongst these may be mentioned the fact that since the days of Madame Sontag there has been no artist in the country capable of interpreting the rôle of *Susannah*, and that Formes is the only *Figaro* now on the stage. It is, fortunately, in Mr. Ullman's power to present the work with a cast which cannot be surpassed. He refers confidently to the *Susannah* of Mlle. Piccolomini as one of her greatest impersonations, exceeding in joyous detail of girlish emotion her *Zerlina* in "Don Giovanni," and to the *Figaro* of Carl Formes, which, in artistic conception, ranks as high as any rôle in which the great basso has yet appeared. It is on those two characters that the success of "The Nozze di Figaro" mainly depends, and he does not hesitate in stating that they could not be in better hands.

On the last two nights of the season

MLLE. POINSOT

will make her *début* in America as Valentine, in

THE HUGUENOTS,

which will be given with a cast infinitely superior to that of last season.

To let, the Academy of Music, for any night during December and January, except Sundays, having been already engaged for

FREE SABBATH EVENING SERVICES,

the first of which will take place on Sunday, Nov. 21.

On THURSDAY, Nov. 25,

second and last Italian Opera in Brooklyn, when the entire opera of

THE BARBER OF SEVILLA

will be given, and in exactly the same style as at the *Academy of Music*, on which occasion

Madame LABORDE

will make her first and only appearance in Brooklyn.

ROBERT LE DIABLE.

The public are respectfully informed that, in consequence of Mad. GAZZANIGA'S farewell appearance in Philadelphia prior to her departure for Havana the Opera cannot be repeated. Propositions, however, will be made to her of *one* night more, which, if accepted, may render a repetition possible.

BROOKLYN ATHENEUM—ITALIAN OPERA.

Second, and positively last, Opera night.

Admission $1 00

Reserved seats 1 50

The sale of seats commences on Wednesday.

THURSDAY, Nov. 25, at 8,

first appearance in Brooklyn of

MADAME LABORDE,

the celebrated prima donna from the Grand Opera in Paris, on which occasion will be given, in exactly the same and complete style as at the Academy of New-York, Rossini's Entire Opera of

THE BARBER OF SEVILLA,

with Mme. LABORDE as the Rosina, assisted by MAGGIOROCHI, (the new buffo,) FLORENZA, LORINI, COLETTI, DUBREME, MORRA. Full Chorus and Orchestra, under the direction of MUZIO.

Madame LABORDE

will sing, during the music lesson,

PAGANINI'S CARNIVAL OF VENICE,

with variations di Bravura; and at the end of the opera the popular rondo from

LINDA DI CHAMOUNIX,

composed expressly for her.

Admission, $1; reserved seats, $1 50.

The sale of seats commences on Wednesday morning, at 9 A. M., at Rose's Bookstore, No. 142 Atlantic-st.; at Prox's Music Store, No. 213 Fulton-st.; and at Sibell's, No. 20 Wall-st. Tickets and seats may likewise be had at the door.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The great success of the experiment made on Saturday has clearly proved that the state arrangements justify the representation of an

ENTIRE AND REGULAR OPERA

instead of an operatic and operatic selection. In announcing, therefore,

THE FIRST REGULAR AND FULL OPERA

ever given in Brooklyn,

Mr. Ullman takes the liberty of referring to the ultimate result which success may greatly facilitate. It is fortunately unnecessary to say a word about the refining influence of operatic entertainments. The citizens of Brooklyn, headed by their most reverend pastors, have given the best proof of their appreciation of this influence, by subscribing with a liberality quite unparalleled, to the funds necessary for the erection of a first-class opera house. As an initiatory step towards the inauguration of this epoch in the musical history of a sister city, which must, in musical matters ever remain closely united to New-York; Mr. Ullman has, at a considerable expense, caused to be constructed a stage and its appurtenances suitable for the building now at his disposal in Brooklyn. It is a complete and thoroughly practicable little opera house, with sufficient accommodation for the forces of the troup, and admirable conveniences for the audience. Mr. Ullman ardently hopes that sufficient inducements will be held out to him so as to encourage him to give, on his return from Boston, a performance every week throughout the Winter season.

DODWORTH'S HALL.

CLASSICAL MATINEE.

MASON AND THOMAS' CLASSICAL MATINEES.

TUESDAY, Nov. 23, at 2 o'clock,

FIRST CLASSICAL MATINEE,

At DODWORTH'S HALL, Broadway,

Opposite 11th-st.

Messrs. MASON and THOMAS will be assisted by Messrs. CARL BERGMANN, J. MOSENTHAL and G. MATZKA.

PROGRAMME.

1. Quartette in A major (op. 41, No. 3) .... Schumann
Messrs. Thomas, Mosenthal, Matzka and Bergmann.
2. Sonate for piano and violoncello (op. 69) .... Beethoven
Messrs. Mason and Bergmann.
3. Chaconne for the violin .... Bach
Theo. Thomas.
4. Trio in B flat (op. 99) .... Schubert.
Messrs. Mason, Thomas and Bergmann.

Subscriptions are received at the music stores of Mr. C. Breusing, No. 701 Broadway, and Messrs. Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 760 Broadway, or of Schuberth & Co., Spring-st., as follows:

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

One admission to the six matinées	$4
Three	10
Single tickets for each matinée	1
Three	2

Admission tickets may be had at the door at $1 each. Doors open at 1½; to commence at 2 o'clock.

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THE EMPRESS OF FRANCE,

And representing

HER MAJESTY

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M. KNOEDLER.

N. B.—Entrance through the store, as well as at the side door, where a large and commodious staircase has been opened.

MME. MADELEINE JOHNSON-GRÆVER,

Respectfully announces that she will give the first of a series of

GRAND PIANO-FORTE RECITALS,

On FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 3,

At Dodworth's Saloon.

The programme will include Litolff's Second Grand Trio, (first time here;) Grand Sonata, Beethoven, op. 31; Gavotte and Musette, Seb. Bach; The Harmonious Blacksmith, Handel; Fouhley's Lied Mendelssohn, &c., &c. Particulars in future advertisements.

GRAND EXHIBITION OF

CLASSICAL STATUETIC

PAINTINGS,

Now open at the

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One door from Laura Keene's Theatre,

Comprising a selection of various specimens of FEMALE beauty, unsophisticated and "unadorned." Open from 10 A. M. to 1, and from 2 to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

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GREAT MECHANICAL PICTURE,

THE DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM,

Now open at the new hall on Broadway, near Bleecker-st. Also, the FAR-FAMED PANORAMA OF THE HOLY LAND, every afternoon at 3 o'clock; every evening at 7½. Admission 25 cents; Children 13 cents.

RECOLLECTIONS OF THE HOLY CITY AND ITS ENVIRONS.—By W. C. PRIME, Esq., Author of "Tent Life in the Holy Land," at the Chapel of St. Paul's M. E. Church, corner of 4th-av., on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 23, at 7½ o'clock. REMINISCENCES OF THE HOLY LAND, by Professor HOWARD CROSBY, of the New-York University, at the same place, on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 30, at 8 o'clock, with superb Illuminated Views. Tickets 50 cents each, at Mr. CROWEN'S, No. 699 Broadway; Mr. RANDOLPH'S, No. 683 Broadway; and Mr. RAYMOND'S, No. 396 Broadway.

MR. ERNEST PERRING, OF THE ACADEMY of Music, intending to reside permanently in New-York City, will devote himself to those who may wish to perfect themselves in the art of Italian or English singing, or the study of the piano-forte. Mr. Perring has permission to refer to the Rev. Dr. Hawks, of Calvary Church; and may be addressed at his residence, No. 40 West 9th-st., or to care of either Mr. Chas. Breusing, No. 701 Broadway, or Messrs. Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 760 Broadway.

MAGIC LANTERN.—COMICAL, ASTRONOMICAL, &c.—FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 26, at 7½, in the new Lecture Room, No. 600 Broadway; entrance in [illegible]-st. Tickets 10 cents.

BEAUMONT STEAM GAUGES—PERFECTLY reliable, handsomely made, and warranted, at very low prices. C. W. COPELAND, No. 68 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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BASKETS, SALVERS, PITCHERS, &c. &c.

A NEW STYLE OF URN, the size of a large coffee pot, with lamp and faucet. It saves the labor of raising the coffee at arm's length for every cup poured, is stylish, and the price low.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

We doubt if in this great City Thanksgiving brought such a perfect heyday of happiness and festive enjoyment to any class as to the poor who were fed from the bounty of the generous at the old Five Points. Could those who, in their abundance, were not unmindful of the craving wants of the wretched, have witnessed that array of misery which marched in at the iron gateway of the House of Industry, every face bearing the impress of eager anticipation, could they have seen them at the loaded tables devouring the good things with a relish which poverty alone can know; could they have observed the unwonted expression of joyous satisfaction and perfect gladness which pervaded the entire mass, they surely would have found in their own hearts their reward. For one day grim want relaxed his gripping hold, and his children reveled in profusion. For some days previous to Thanksgiving an appeal was made through the Press to the generosity of the charitable in behalf of the poor. That appeal met with just such a response as might be expected from the sympathizing hearts and munificent benevolence which so eminently characterizes our citizens. The proprietors of the hotels and markets furnished a most bountiful supply of all kinds of poultry, meats, bread, cake, fruit, coffee and tea, sugar, &c. Quite a quantity of clothing, boots, shoes, caps, and bonnets, were supplied by individual charity. Before the dining halls were thrown open, the children were addressed in the Chapel by the Rev. Mr. Walker. The good attention and interest evinced by the children were remarkable. After the Thanksgiving dinner was finished, which afforded a generous supply of food to more than one hundred, the children returned to the Chapel. Here was a large collection of ladies and gentlemen of the highest respectability, who had come to feel the blessedness of giving. The audience was addressed by the Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, Judge Hoxie, B. R. Barlow, the Superintendent, Captain Hart, of the Seventeenth Ward Police, Mr. Thomas B. Rais, Mr. Pardo, and other gentlemen. The children evinced their appreciation of the good points in the many stories narrated for their benefit, by hearty shouts and clapping of hands. A contribution from the different visitors was received during the day, which amounted to about $500. The institution of the House of Industry is constantly widening the field of its beneficent influence. It supplies to the poor in its vicinity more than five thousand meals a week. It furnishes a comfortable home and entire support to 125 destitute children. It wins over by kindness and sympathy hundreds from the ranks of sin. Its daily school is training up to useful intelligence, and to habits of honest industry, more than three hundred individuals who were degraded and ignorant.

This department is under the excellent management of Misses Camp, Andrews and Ryan, to whose patient, persistent efforts no little meed of praise is due.

In all cases the children are secured situations or are adopted before leaving the institution. This wise arrangement guarantees to the children the certainty of a comfortable home in families whose characters are at once well known.

It is with grateful feelings that the Superintendent makes the following acknowledgements for Provisions, &c., for Thanksgiving: Mr. Hewitt, Crosby-st., 105 lbs. of bread; N. Miller, 2 parcels of clothing; A Friend in Newark, N. J., a bundle of clothing; Robert E. Kelly, Esq., a box of clothing; A Friend, 21 lbs. of tea; Ladies' Benevolent Society, N. Hartford, N. Y., 1 barrel of good clothing; Miss Noel Bliss, a bag of clothing; Miss Whittaker, a bundle of clothing; Elias Mason, Hartwellville, 3 bbls. of Potatoes; Miss Lydia Hall, a bundle of clothing; Edwin Garthwait, 1 bbl. of rice; Williamson, Broadway, a case of shoes; Mr. Williams, Wall-st., a bundle of clothing; Mrs. Mafron, Brooklyn, a small bundle of clothing; Mr. E. Davis, a bundle of clothing; Wm. Smith Brown & Co., 1 case of shoes; Charles T. Goodwin, 1 bbl. of crackers; Mr. Inman, 5 bushels of potatoes; Miller, Powers & Hedges, box of shoes; Wells Wisham, box of boots and shoes; Ivison & Phinney, bundle of primers; Emma and Rebekah Brown, 6 turkeys; Mr. Warnock, box of hats; Frederick Tracey, 2 pieces of Canton flannel; Mrs. Wm. A. Atkinson, a large quantity of cake; W. C. Greene, 1 turkey; Mrs. B. C. Brown, ham and pies; Six School Children of New-York, 200 pumpkin pies; Two Young Friends, 2 garments; S. G. Bogert, 1 package of hosiery; Mrs. Studwell, a quantity of bread and cake; Davidson & Young, a bbl. of biscuit; P. Greely, 1 bundle of boy's clothing; W. Smith Brown & Co., 75 pairs of shoes; Rev. T. L. Cuyler, clothing and cake; Halsted, Chamberlain & Co., 100 lbs. pork and 6 hams; H. G. Reeve & Co., half a barrel of crushed sugar; E. Davis, barrel of crackers; No. 273 Washington-st., box of raisins; J. D. Baily, 1 box raisins; J. S. & F. M. Otis, 1 bundle shoes; White & Shaw, 1 ham; R. Ackerman & Brothers, 100 lbs. meal; Besson, Browner & Co., 37 lbs. rice; No. 206 Duane, 25 lbs. mackerel; Hoppock, Garbut & Co., 1 box raisins; Hope & Co., 1 box sugar and nutmegs; E. Treadwell's Sons, barrel crackers; Wilson, Jackson & Minell, $3 in groceries; Odell Caverly & Co., half bag rice; C. Adams & Co., 1 large cheese; Kennon & Jones, 1 box herring and 1 ham; Bostwick, Hussey & Co., lot of caps; Reynolds & Wagner, 1 box raisins; Broadhead & Sterns, coffee and tea; R. L. Gilbert & Co., 3 parcels candy; P. W. Martin, 1 box raisins; Wells & Christy, box shoes; Lewis & Brown, 1 box raisins; A. M. Coffin, bag beans; Sherman & Collins, box raisins; Maxton & Reimer, 5 lbs. tea; W. H. Titus & Co., box tea; Waldron, Page & Co., box raisins; Stanton, Sheldon & Co., box raisins; John Caswell & Co., box tea; Williamson, Griffith & Co., 25 lbs. tea and coffee; J. Bunce, box raisins; W. C. Ward, box raisins; Morris, Earl & Co., box raisins; Henry Swift & Co., box raisins; Knowlton & Reimer, box raisins; Spencer & Porter, box raisins; W. H. Vandervoer, 5 lbs. tea; S. Knowlton & Dudley, box raisins; Josiah Rich, 75 lbs. Brazil nuts; A. D. Gilmartin, 1 box apples and oranges; Westervelt & Corwin, 5 lbs. tea; Cromwell & Birdsall, 2 bags meal; Harris, Motley & Co., 1 ham and 1 piece pork; Schoonmaker & Van Dine, box crackers; A. B. Ludlum, 50 lbs. fish, bag beans; White, Catharine-st., bread and cake. Also, the following hotels aided us very liberally: St. Nicholas, Smithsonian, Astor House, International, Everett, Metropolitan, Florence's, Girard, Howard, National, Western, Merchants, Pacific, French's, Lovejoy's, Sweeney's, Bancroft, Thomson's, and many private houses and individuals. B. R. BARLOW, Superintendent,

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The reason why, is, that by Nature's own process it restores the natural color permanently after the hair becomes gray; supplies the natural fluids, and thus makes it grow on bald heads, removes all dandruff, itching and heat from the scalp, quiets and tones up the nerves, and thus cures all nervous headache, and may be relied on to cure all diseases of the scalp and hair; it will stop and keep it from falling off; makes it soft, glossy, healthy and beautiful, and if used by the young two or three times a week, it will never fall or become gray; then, reader, read the following and judge for yourselves:

NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1858.

Messrs. O. J. WOOD & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: Having heard a good deal about Professor Wood's Hair Restorative, and my hair being quite gray, I made up my mind to lay aside the prejudices which I, in common with a great many persons, had against all manner of patent medicines, and a short time ago I commenced using your article, to test it for myself.

The result has been so very satisfactory that I am very glad I did so, and in justice to you, as well as for the encouragement of others who may be as gray as I was, but having my prejudice without my reasons for setting it aside, are unwilling to give your restorative a trial till they have further proof, and the best proof being ocular demonstration, I write you this letter, which you may show to any such, and also direct them to me for further proof, who am in and out of the New-York Wire-Railing Establishment every day.

My hair is now its natural color and much improved in appearance every way, being glossier and thicker and much more healthy looking. I am, yours respectfully,

HENRY JENKINS,

Corner Columbia and Carroll sts., Brooklyn.

LIVINGSTON, Ala., Feb. 14, 1858.

PROF. WOOD—*Dear Sir*: Your Hair Restorative has done much good in this part of the country. My hair has been slightly diminishing for several years, caused, I suppose, from a slight burn when I was quite an infant. I have been using your Hair Restorative for six weeks and I find that I have a fine head of hair now growing after having used all other remedies known, to no effect. I think it the most valuable remedy now extant, and advise all who are afflicted that way to use your remedy.

You can publish this if you think proper. Yours, &c.,

S. W. MIDDLETON.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9, 1857.

PROF. WOOD—*Dear Sir*: Your Hair Restorative is proving itself beneficial to me. The front, and also the back part of my head almost lost its covering—was in fact BALD. I have used but two half-pint bottles of your Restorative, and now the top of my head is well studded with a promising crop of young hair, and the front is also receiving its benefit. I have tried other preparations without any benefit whatever. I think from my own personal recommendation, I can induce many others to try it.

Yours, respectfully, D. R. THOMAS, M. D.,

No. 464 Vine-st.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz.: large, medium and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for $1 per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for $2 per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3 a bottle.

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Smoked Dry Salt Western Hams	9¼c. to 9½c.
Smoked Dry Salt Western Shoulders	7½c. to 7¾c.
Smoked City-cured Shoulders	8c. to 8½c.
Smoked Bacon	10½c. to 11c.

Bagged Meats, ½c. ⅌ lb. extra.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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By order of the Board of Managers.

[illegible] WHEELER, Vice-President.

ABM. R. WHEELER, Secretary.

GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP is so well known, cures TAN, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, SALT RHEUM, BARBER'S ITCH, CHAPS, CHAFES, TENDER FLESH, &c., besides being the very best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from low foreheads, upper lips, or any part of the body, safely and quickly—warranted. LIQUID ROUGE, for pale lips and cheeks. LILY WHITE, for flushed, red or heated faces. HAIR DYE, instantly converts red, gray or light hair, to a beautiful black or brown, without staining the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE for the hair to grow, and make stiff, wiry hair, soft, glossy and silky. Found at Dr. GOURAUD'S old established depot, No. 67 WALKER-ST., first store from Broadway; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn; CALLENDER, Philadelphia; BATES, No. 129 Washington-st., Boston; IVES, Salem; GREEN, Worcester, and druggists generally.

GAS CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, HALL AND OTHER PENDANTS, &c. &c.—The subscribers, returning thanks to their friends and the public generally for the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed on them, respectfully beg leave to say they are now fully prepared to furnish the above articles, in every variety, at the shortest notice and most liberal terms. Being MANUFACTURERS, they are enabled to offer such inducements to purchasers as will WELL repay them to call at their MANUFACTORY previous to purchasing elsewhere. N. B.—CHURCHES and PUBLIC BUILDINGS fitted with GAS PIPE, and FIXTURES [illegible] on the most reasonable terms, and with all possible dispatch. J. & T. DONALDSON, No. 18 Leonard-st., near Broadway.

$15 SETS OF TEETH, UNSURPASSED for cleanness and utility by any $50 set in the world. Fine gold, $20; sterling silver electro-plated with pure gold, $8; single teeth, $1; teeth filled, warranted for life, 50 cents. Extracting without pain, astonishing all who witness it. FIELDING, Dentist, No. 384 Spring-st., 2 blocks west of Broadway.

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COBURN'S EXTRA OIL.—VERY SUPERIOR by machinery and burning—none more desirable. Barrels, 30 to 40 gallons.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE

ATLANTIC MONTHLY

FOR

DECEMBER,

NOW READY.

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THE IDEAL TENDENCY.
THE HOUR BEFORE DAWN.
THE SKATER.
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BULLS AND BEARS.
SPIRITS IN PRISON.
PUNCH.
THE SUBJECTIVE OF IT.
ALL'S WELL.
THE BIRDS OF THE PASTURE AND FOREST.
THE MINISTER'S WOOING.
THE AUTOCRAT GIVES A BREAKFAST TO THE PUBLIC.
LITERARY NOTICES.

The publishers believe that this Magazine has become a necessity with the intelligent reading public. Not content, however, with past success, it will be the aim of its conductors to make it still more attractive and entertaining, while at the same time its high character and careful scholarship are preserved.

The First Volume, consisting of seven numbers, ended in May last. The Second Volume, also containing seven numbers, will end with the present issue, in which the Index is given. Hereafter the volumes will begin in January and July.

The pages of the ATLANTIC are stereotyped, and back numbers can be supplied.

TERMS—$3 per annum, or 25 cents a number. Upon the receipt of the subscription price the publishers will mail the work to any part of the United States, pre-paid. Subscriptions may begin with either the first or any subsequent number.

CLUBS—For $10 the publishers will send *five* copies of the ATLANTIC for one year, the subscribers paying their own postage.

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THE ANNIVERSARY AND SUNDAY-SCHOOL MUSIC BOOK.—Just published by HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway, contains 73 tunes and hymns, being the best selection ever published; many of them new and very beautiful. They are simply and carefully arranged for one, two, or four voices, and for piano, organ, or melodeon. This book contains Anniversary Books Nos. 1 and 2, with several additional pieces. Price 8 cents single; $5 per hundred.

FOR THE PEOPLE—FOR THE SCHOLAR—FOR THE POET—FOR THE ARTIST—FOR THE THINKER—FOR THE CLOISTER—FOR THE STEAMBOAT—FOR THE RAILROAD—FOR THE FIRESIDE—FOR HOME.

THE GREAT REPUBLIC MONTHLY

WILL BE READY EARLY IN DECEMBER.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE BURNS CENTENNARY.

The "Burns Anniversary Association" will hold a meeting at Mr. Keefe's, No. 694 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Nov. 23, at 8 P. M. They cordially invite Scotchmen to unite with them on that occasion, their object being to make preparation for celebrating in an appropriate manner the One Hundredth Anniversary of the birth-day of "Auld Scotia's Bard." By order of

THE PRESIDENT.

TWENTIETH WARD.—THE MEMBERS OF the Citizens' and Tax-Payers' Association of the XXth Ward, will meet on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 23, at 7½ o'clock, at Lamartine Hall, corner 29th-st. and 8th-av.

All Citizens and Tax Payers of the XXth Ward, favorable to the object of this Association, are invited to attend.

General WILLIAM HALL is the nominee for Alderman of this Association. EDWARD WALKER, Pres.

JOSEPH MILWARD, Sec.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.—THE CITIZENS and tax-payers of the XXIst Ward are invited to send Delegates to the Conference Committee of Delegates from the XIIIth, XIXth, XXth and XXIId Wards, which meeting will take place, at the house of Mr. John Braden, corner of 34th-st. and 8th-av., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 24, at 8 o'clock.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE XIITH Ward Republican Association, will be held THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in Farrington's Hall, corner 126th-st. and 3d-av. A general attendance is requested.

JACOB FISHER, President.

W. E. PARON, Secretary.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—AN EMERGENT session of the Grand Division, Sons of Temperance, of Eastern New-York, will be held on MONDAY, Nov. 22, at 12½ o'clock P. M., in the hall of Washington Division No. 4, No. 166 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. The occasion of the meeting is to attend the funeral of our late Grand Worthy Associate, MATHEW PATTISON. Officers and Representatives, and also all members of the Order, are earnestly invited to attend. JOHN DAVIES, Grand Scribe.

SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF 1812.—An adjourned meeting will be held at the Mercer House on THIS (Monday) EVENING, Nov. 22, at 7½ o'clock, to complete the arrangements for celebrating the 25th of November, the day the British troops evacuated the City of New-York in the year 1783. The Commandant expects every veteran to be present on this occasion. By order. H. RAYMOND, Col.

ISAAC M. PHYFE, Adj't.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—TWO CERTIFICATES OF THE PACIFIC Mail Steamship Company's stock. One for 100 shares in the name of Young, Davidson & King, and the other for 30 shares, in the name of Wm. J. Stewart. The public are cautioned not to buy or negotiate the same. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at No. 261 Front-st.

LOST OR MISLAID, FRIDAY, NOV. 19—BANK-BOOK No. 126,967, Bowery Savings Bank. FRANK FENNER. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at No. 67 Ludlow-st. The book is of course of no use to any one but the owner.

LOST—A PROMISSORY NOTE DATED SEPT. [illegible], 1858, payable in three months, made by Jackson Orr to Henry Frederick. The undersigned will suitably reward the finder on the delivery of said note to him.

HENRY FREDERICK, No. 5 Horatio-st., New-York.

LOST.—IF THE PERSON WHO PICKED UP A BLACK VEIL, with rounded corners and elastic string, on the Brooklyn Ferry-boat on Thanksgiving Day at 11½ A. M., will send it to No. 205 Prince-st., corner McDougal, they will greatly oblige the owner.

LOST—A BLACK AND TAN TERRIER DOG. FIVE dollars reward will be paid on his return to No. 9 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

PERSONAL.

G. S.—WOOD, EDDY & CO., WILMINGTON, DELaware, after Dec. 1.

[illegible]

The 10th term opens Nov. [illegible]. Pupils received into the family of the Principal. [illegible]

HENRY H. PIERCE [illegible]

L. A. BENJAMIN'S MUSIC ROOMS [illegible] now open for pupils on the piano-forte, [illegible] evenings. [illegible] and youths; Saturday morning at 9 o'clock, at No. 326 Bowery. On Monday and Thursday [illegible] 8 o'clock at No. 21 6th-av., New-York.

FRENCH IN SIXTY LESSONS.—[illegible] MONTH.—ROBERTSON'S Method.—Day [illegible] new class forming.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE, [illegible] BROADWAY.—[illegible]

SMITH, WOODMAN [illegible]

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, [illegible] A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS. [illegible] semi-annual session will commence on [illegible]

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, [illegible] JAMES WEIR MASON [illegible]

BOYS AND ASSISTANT CLERKS [illegible]

FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE [illegible]

The Rev. Dr. FERRIS [illegible]

GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL [illegible] English School, No. 573 Broadway, [illegible]

GEORGE S. PARKER AND MR. [illegible] English School, with a Primary Department, [illegible]

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES.—No. [illegible] Away.—F. MARTINELLI, Principal. [illegible]

$130 PER YEAR.—ASHLAND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL [illegible] Greene county, New-York [illegible]

A. FLACK, A. M., PRINCIPAL [illegible] Hudson River Institute, Claverack, [illegible]

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, NO. 553 BROADWAY.—[illegible]

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG [illegible] has been added. Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, [illegible]

TEACHERS.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A SITUATION as governess in some private family, [illegible] of a sound English education, also the French [illegible] and references. Address D., Box [illegible] Post-Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, AN ENGAGEMENT in the morning as teacher of the [illegible] branches, French, Drawing, or [illegible] situation, with board only as an equivalent. [illegible] A., Box No. [illegible] Post-Office.

A LADY DESIRES AN ENGAGEMENT as visiting governess; would have no objection to a class of pupils; course of instruction the English branches and the French language. Address S. H., Box [illegible] New-York Post-Office.

A THEOLOGICAL STUDENT [illegible] the means, desires a situation as tutor in [illegible] physical culture. Salary [illegible] Address STUDENT, Madison-sq. Post-Office.

A LADY, EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING, would wish to obtain board in a respectable [illegible] Address HOME, Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY A SITUATION as governess in a family; teaches the usual branches, music, French and drawing; no objection to go South or West. Apply at No. [illegible]

LECTURES.

THE "ERROR OF ERRORS."—DR. [illegible] will give the conclusion of his introductory [illegible] Medical class of the Hygeio-Therapeutic College, [illegible] he will explain the fundamental error of all medical systems, in the Lecture Hall, No. 15 Laight-st., on [illegible] DAY EVENING, Nov. 23, at 7 o'clock. [illegible] invited; physicians especially.

BROOKLYN MERCANTILE LIBRARY [illegible]

Corner of Atlantic and Clinton [illegible]

The Second Lecture in the Annual Course will be delivered on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 23, at [illegible] by DAVID PAUL BROWN, of Philadelphia.

Tickets 25 cents each; will be sold at the door [illegible] bers' tickets, for the Course, (13 lectures,) [illegible] sale at the Library.

CHAS. [illegible]

GENERAL SOCIETY OF MECHANICS AND TRADESMEN.—The opening lecture, by [illegible] Dr. BETHUNE, will be given at the Cooper Institute, [illegible] MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 22, at 7½ o'clock.

LECTURES, 1858–'59.

1. Nov. 22—The Rev. Dr. BETHUNE—[illegible]
2. Nov. 29—DONALD G. MITCHELL, Esq.—[illegible] *Spending of Money.*
3. Dec. 6—The Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER—[illegible]
4. Dec. 13—A. OAKEY HALL, Esq.—[illegible] *from Courts and Jury Rooms.*
5. Dec. 20—The Rev. J. R. W. SLOANE—[illegible] *and His Times.*
6. Jan. 3—The Rev. A. A. WILLITS—[illegible] *tal Dyspepsia.*
7. Jan. 10—The Rev. Dr. WM. ADAMS—*Daily W*[illegible]
8. Jan. 17—THEODORE SEDGWICK, Esq.—[illegible] *Rule in India.*
9. Jan. 24—The Rev. T. STARR KING—[illegible]
10. Jan. 31—The Rev. Dr. JOHN THOMPSON—[illegible] *Miller.*
11. Feb. 7—GEO. W. BURN, Esq.—*The Future.*
12. Feb. 14—PARK BENJAMIN, Esq.—*Friends and* [illegible] *Life, Especially in America.*

Single admission, 25 cents. Tickets for one person for the course, $2. Lady and gentleman for the course, [illegible] To be had at T. T. Green's Drug Store, Broadway [illegible] 14th-st.; Six Penny Savings Bank, Clinton Hall, [illegible] place; Mechanics' Hall, No. 472 Broadway; [illegible] & Wickersham's, No. 312 Broadway; Wm. Hall [illegible] Broadway and Park-place; and Geo. F. [illegible] corner of Pearl and Pine sts.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The Rev. R. S. STORRS, Jr., [illegible] deliver a lecture before this Association on THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 25, at 8 o'clock, at Cooper [illegible] Subject—*Climate, its Importance on Civilization* [illegible] mission 25c. Tickets may be obtained of Messrs. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway; Messrs. BOD [illegible] WOOD & SON, No. 411 Broadway; Mr. W. J. C [illegible] No. 689 Broadway; Mr. A. D. F. RANDOLPH, [illegible] Broadway; and at the door on the evening of the [illegible] Doors open at 6½ o'clock.

Chairman Lecture Com[illegible]

PHILOSOPHY OF MEMORY.—MADAME [illegible] PARKER will lecture and give some interesting [illegible] instructions on *The Philosophy of Memory*—a [illegible] tem which she acquired when in Europe, and which [illegible] never before been taught in this country. [illegible] are to commence at 7½ o'clock, at the Cooper [illegible] Room No. 23, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, [illegible] mission 25 cents, to defray the expenses [illegible]

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

DANCING ACADEMIES.

No. 806 Broadway, New-York,

No. 159 Montague-place, Brooklyn.

NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.

TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.

WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.

Afternoons for ladies and children.

Evenings for gentlemen.

Pupils may commence at any time.

A. DODWORTH'S BROOKLYN DANCING ACADEMY.—The classes for children on Tuesday and Friday, afternoons are too numerous [illegible] deemed advisable not to receive any more for the present [illegible] term on those days.

On MONDAY, Nov. 22, classes for children [illegible] commenced, to meet on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS [illegible] having the same advantages of attendance [illegible] the others.

THE THIRTIETH ANNUAL BALL [illegible] the New-York Fire Department, for the benefit of the Widow and Orphan Fund, will take place at the Academy of Music, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 31, 1859. Tickets may be procured of the Managers, or of the [illegible] officers: HENRY A. BURR, President, [illegible] and Frankfort sts.; JAMES F. WENMAN, [illegible] No. 146 Pearl-st.; PETER N. TITUS, Treasurer, [illegible] Market-st.

CHARRAUD'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 64 East 13th-st. New classes are forming. [illegible] pils can commence any time; on Wednesday and Saturday at 10 o'clock noon, at 3½ P. M., for ladies, [illegible] and masters. Tuesday and Friday, at 8 in the evening, for gentlemen. Circulars may be had at above.

PROFESSIONAL.

CANCERS REMOVED AND PERMANENTLY cured, without the use of the knife, [illegible] WHITNEY, No. 160 West 13th-st., New-York.

The remedy is purely vegetable, and of its operation. [illegible] First, in the rapidity of its operation; [illegible] slight pain and inflammation produced; [illegible] completeness of the cure. Cancers, it [illegible] be cured quickly. [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A WOMAN; [illegible] thorough [illegible] ... City reference if required. Call at No. [illegible], up stairs, room No. 12.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook, washer and ironer; is a thorough [illegible] and baker, first-class laundress; neat, [illegible] and faithful to her employer; can furnish the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 286 7th-av., between [illegible] and 30th sts. No objection to the country.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT, TRUSTWORTHY woman, a situation as cook and laundress; does up [illegible], understands meats and poultry, baking and [illegible] and jellies; wages $8 to $9; also, her niece [illegible] sew neatly and mind a baby; wages $4. [illegible] No. 210 East 22d-st., for three days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, INTELLIGENT, experienced widow, a situation as housekeeper, [illegible] in an asylum, as companion for a lady, or nurse. [illegible] church member; understands the care of children [illegible] ... No. 288 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH GIRL, A PLACE AS [illegible] ... To be seen at No. 466 [illegible].

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A NEAT, TIDY, [illegible] Protestant young woman to do [illegible] ... Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, [illegible] understands all kinds of pastry, blanc [illegible], jellies, and all kinds desserts, soups and [illegible] ... Apply at No. 4 Christopher-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT GERMAN girl, a situation as [illegible] ... understands all kinds of soups, game, jellies, [illegible] and preserves; can do plain and fancy cooking in [illegible] ... Call at No. 129 Wooster-st.

WANTED—BY A WIDOW LADY, INTELLIGENT [illegible] ... Call or address G., No. 423 Canal-st.

WANTED—BY A FAITHFUL, HARDWORKING [illegible] girl, a situation; understands good, plain cooking, [illegible] and baker bread, biscuit, &c.; excellent washer and ironer; will be found efficient, neat and prudent in [illegible] ... Apply at No. [illegible] Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A SITUATION as a first-class cook in a private family; she thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; [illegible] reference. Call at No. 163 West 27th-st., between [illegible] and 7th avs.; can be seen for three days.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED LADY, FROM [illegible] Massachusetts, desires a situation as housekeeper, [illegible] to a large family or hotel. Address Mrs. [illegible], Union-square Post-Office, No. 531 Broadway, [illegible] three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A CONNECTICUT [illegible] ... To be seen at No. 184 [illegible] ... Saturday and Monday, unless suited before.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A [illegible] ... capable of [illegible] the entire charge of a baby from its birth; the [illegible] ... reference, if required, from her last place. [illegible] West 25th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT [illegible] ... can take the entire charge of an [illegible]; has no objection to a family that is boarding; [illegible] ... can give good City reference; is a [illegible] ... Call at No. 84 East 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, in a private family, as [illegible] and waiter, or chambermaid and plain [illegible]; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for [illegible] ... 6th av., fourth floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN [illegible] cook; would do some washing and ironing. Apply at No. [illegible] rear of Cornelia-st., for two days; [illegible] City reference.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT GIRL, [illegible] ... or would do chamberwork [illegible] ... can do embroidering or assist in the care of [illegible]. Call at 339 2d-av., between 22d and 24th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, 16 YEARS OF age, a situation, to do light chamberwork, and assist in the care of children. Apply at No. 45 East 34th-st., her present employer's, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE [illegible] woman, as cook in a private family; good [illegible] if required. Can be seen for two days at No. [illegible].

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT [illegible], as a good plain cook and excellent baker, [illegible] in City or country. Apply at No. 298 11th-st., between avenues A and B, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROTESTANT girl, a situation to mind children and sew [illegible] ... no objection to go to [illegible]. Call at No. 31 Forsyth-st.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT GIRL, [illegible] situation to do chamberwork and sewing, or assist [illegible] children and sew. Can give City reference. Call [illegible] 2d-av., between 22d and 24th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE [illegible] woman as nurse and chambermaid; first-class City [illegible]. Call at No. 41 East 29th-st.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES A HOME [illegible] ... as a member of the family, make herself [illegible] ... would exert a sisterly care for motherless [illegible] ... A good, comfortable home might find a desirable [illegible] by addressing HOME, Brooklyn Post-Office, [illegible] ... in full and stating where an interview can be had.

A FIRST-CLASS MEAT AND PASTRY [illegible], understanding her business thoroughly, [illegible] jellies, soups, game, &c., with the best of City [illegible] from her last employers, wants a situation; [illegible] at No. 13 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th [illegible]; no objection to a first-class boarding house; also, a [illegible] chambermaid and waiter.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES A HOME [illegible] where she will be considered one of the family. She will superintend the charge of children, make herself useful and companionable. Address USEFULNESS, Yorkville Post-Office, giving full name and stating where an interview can be had.

A LADY WISHES TO ENGAGE A PLACE [illegible] for a laundress and chambermaid, who has been for several years in her employment, and whom she would highly recommend. Apply at No. 38 East 26th-st., first [illegible] of Madison-av.

SEVERAL FRENCH AND GERMAN COOKS, and a number of other French and German servants [illegible] be had at No. 13 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and [illegible] avs.

MALES.

TO TIN MANUFACTURERS.—THE SUBSCRIBER desires a situation as foreman in a large manufactory; has a thorough and practical knowledge of all its various branches; can furnish unexceptionable references. Address TINMAN, Box No. 186 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CLERK IN A [illegible] Hardware store, by a young man who has had five years' experience in the business. Address HARDWARE, Box No. 201 New-York Times Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, a situation as farmer; he perfectly understands his business in all its branches, and the care of all kinds of [illegible]; is an excellent groom and a good driver, and can [illegible] his horses and harness in good condition; and a good [illegible] of cows, if wanted. Salary moderate. Excellent [illegible] can be given. Will go to any part of the country. [illegible] be seen at No. 20 4th-av., or address Box No. 139, [illegible] Office.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT [illegible] young man, a situation. He is a good coachman [illegible]; understands the care and management of [illegible] thoroughly; is also a good waiter, willing to make [illegible] useful, or would go to a farmer in any part of [illegible] country, to get a home for the Winter. Call at No. [illegible] Bowery.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED PRIVATE WAITER (Protestant) with good City references, wants a situation in a gentleman's family; understands his business thoroughly; marketing, cooking, &c. Address [illegible] French Confectioner's, corner of Prince and Greene-sts., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Frenchman as waiter in a private family; understands his business thoroughly, and can be well recommended from his last employer. A small family preferred. A note addressed to E. C., Box No. 193 Times Office, for two days, will have immediate attention.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young man, as coachman or groom; [illegible] family; is willing to make himself generally [illegible] the best of City reference as to character [illegible] ... Apply for two days at No. 95 West 33d-st., [illegible] front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young man, as light porter; he can write a fair hand [illegible] figures, and will make himself generally [illegible] to his employer. Good references, if required. [illegible] Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A [illegible], in a private family. Has got a first-rate [illegible] from his former employer in the City. [illegible] address COACHMAN, No. 29 Bleecker-st., corner [illegible], in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man as waiter in a private family; is a first-rate servant, and can give the best of City references as to character and capability. Address H. T., No. 128 West [illegible]-st., top floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A respectable man who understands his business, the [illegible] treatment of horses, perfectly well. Good references. Call on, or address, M., Coachman, No. 246 [illegible].

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IN AN EXTENSIVE ESTABLISHMENT [illegible] Broadway, a youth not under 20 years of [illegible] in the office; must be a good penman, live [illegible] his parents and furnish unexceptionable references. [illegible] other need apply. Address, with particulars, Box [illegible] Post-Office.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A PROTESTANT [illegible] ... Apply at room No. 182 New-York [illegible] Monday, from [illegible] o'clock.

WANTED—TWO SALESMEN FOR THE LACE [illegible] and Upholstery Department. Apply at A. T. STEWART & CO.'S, Broadway, Chambers and Reade [illegible].

WANTED—A CONFECTIONER, MUST BE A [illegible] ornamenter. Apply to M. CLARKE, No. 468 [illegible], corner of 12th st.

WANTED—A BOY IN A WHOLESALE DRY [illegible] store; salary, $50 the first year. Address Box [illegible] Post-Office.

BOARDING.

WANTED IN BROOKLYN,

FURNISHED ROOMS WITH PRIVATE BOARD, For a family of four persons, [illegible] on the Heights, Columbia or Henry st. preferred; terms liberal for satisfactory accommodations. Reply to W. B. LEONARD, No. 112 Broadway, or address THADDEUS DAVIDS & Co., No. 112 William-st., New-York.

BOARDING.—A SMALL FAMILY, HAVING MORE room than they require, would rent a suite of rooms, furnished, without or without board, and one, to two [illegible], on moderate terms; house first-class and has every convenience. Those desirous of home comforts will address A. B., Box No. 181 Times Office.

BOARDING — NO. 18 ALLEN-STREET, NEAR Canal. Gentlemen and their wives can be well accommodated with pleasant rooms and good living, by applying immediately as above. Rooms furnished or unfurnished.

BOARD IN WEST TWENTY-SECOND-ST., (full or partial,) in a private family, with a large furnished front or back room and closet adjoining, for a gentleman and wife, or one or two gentlemen; fire, gas and water in all the rooms; terms very moderate. Address W., Box No. 165 Times Office.

BOARD WANTED—IN THE SEVENTH WARD, in a private family, an unfurnished second-story front room and bedroom adjoining by a gentleman and wife. Unexceptionable references given and required. Address, with particulars, G. D. S., Box 129 Times Office.

NO. 59 WEST SIXTEENTH-STREET BEtween 5th and 6th avs., handsomely furnished rooms to let with board suitable for gentlemen and their wives or parties of single gentlemen. House first-class, location one of the most convenient in the City. References exchanged. Dinner at 6.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY HAVING more room than they require, would take two gentlemen and their wives to board; location pleasant in the City; terms for accommodation moderate; references exchanged. Apply at No. 145 West 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

A FAMILY OF THREE OR FIVE PERSONS can be accommodated, in a private French family, with board and comfortable rooms on the second floor of a first-class house situated in Madison-av. Terms moderate. For particulars, address N. E., Madison-square Post-Office.

AMITY-PLACE—NO. 34, SECOND FLOOR, TO let, with board, to a family or to gentlemen; also, a lady to teach a little girl to play the piano, for part payment. House pleasant, with all the modern improvements, convenient to Bleecker-st. stages. References exchanged.

MURRAY HILL—PRIVATE BOARD.—A SUITE of elegantly-furnished rooms on second floor, to let to a family of first-class boarders or three single gentlemen; unexceptionable references given or required. Apply at No. 28 East 35th-st., between Madison and 5th avs.

A LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN BOARD for herself and servant in a respectable private family; she wishes the privilege of having her washing done by her servant, and is willing to pay a fair price for good accommodations; references given and required. Address Box 1,890 Post-Office.

SUITES OF ROOMS, FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, with or without board, at No. 19 Union-square; also, single rooms; house has been newly furnished, and has all the modern improvements; one of the most beautiful locations in the City. Best of references given and required.

NO. 135 EIGHTH-STREET.—CONTINUAtion of Clinton-place, opposite Clinton Hall, Broadway, with rooms for single gentlemen and families; comfortable home for the Winter. Terms reasonable; immediate vicinity of hotels, amusements, libraries, &c.

BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD like to let to two gentlemen a large front room, with partial board; $6 per week each; also, a large hall bedroom; $4 per week. References exchanged. Address W. W., Box No. 117 Times Office.

LODGINGS—WITH BREAKFAST AND TEA, wanted by a young gentleman, in a private family, in New-York or Brooklyn; will be absent on Saturdays and Sundays. Address A. H., Box No. 137 Times Office, stating terms, which must be moderate.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, A FRONT and back parlor, unfurnished; also, one or two bedrooms, if required. Location pleasant and genteel. References exchanged. Apply at No. 132 Lexington-av., corner 29th-st.

WANTED—A COMFORTABLE BEDROOM, WITH breakfast and tea; location between 6th and 3d avs., not above 16th-st., nor below 4th-st. Address, stating price, which must be moderate, W. C., Box No. 341 Post-Office.

A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN OR GENTLEmen and their wives, can be accommodated with board in a small private family, without children. Address No. 56 West 26th-st., first house west of 6th-av.

NO. 37 EAST SIXTEENTH-STREET, near Union-square, an excellent location, and in a modern house, can now be obtained pleasant furnished rooms with board, for families or single gentlemen.

REAL ESTATE.

FIRE-PROOF STORES, LOFTS AND OFFICES TO LET.—In the Times Building, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Apply on the premises.

LAND WARRANTS

Purchased and for sale by SEWELL, FERRIS & CO., No. 30 Wall-st.

FARM FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—THE FARM of the late William Williamson, in the town of Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., one mile from Bedford station, on the Harlem Railroad, containing about 150 acres. Through the centre runs the beautiful stream Broad Brook; on the premises are a large new house, an excellent well of soft water near the door, a large new barn, carriage-house, &c.; also, three apple orchards. The above farm will be sold on the premises, Dec. 9, at 12 o'clock M. For particulars, inquire of T. Williamson, No. 21 Chambers-st.; F. Lyon, near the farm; or of the undersigned, at Bedford.

A. WILLIAMSON, Executor.

$2,900.—ONE-THIRD CASH, THE BALANCE ON MORTGAGE.—For sale in East Brooklyn, within 15 minutes' walk of the ferry and on the line of the City Railroad, a new three-story Philadelphia brick house, brown-stone trimming, iron balcony; house 20x36; lot 20x100, containing 10 rooms, basement and cellar, arched parlor, high ceiling, ornamental cornices, centre pieces, marble mantels, grates, &c. Title perfect. Apply at No. 87 Pine-st., to R. ADAIR.

FOR SALE—AT A DECIDED BARGAIN—A NEW and elegant double two-story and attic house and four lots of ground, on 60th-st., near the East River; a desirable locality. The house is modernly arranged, with furnace, gas and Croton water throughout. Seventy-five per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

HOUSES AND STORES TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—House No. 180 Degraw, near Henry-st., three-story brick, in good order and pleasantly situated, rent $400 per annum. Also, stores and houses Nos. 196 and 200 Fulton av., suitable for any kind of business, and will at once command a good trade. Apply to GEORGE A. JARVIS, at Atlantic Fire Insurance Company, 14 Wall-st., from 12 to 2, or Henry corner Degraw-st., Brooklyn.

TO EXCHANGE—A LOT OF GROUND OF 25 acres, with improvements, adjoining a pleasant and healthy village, beautifully located, containing 1,800 inhabitants, with college, schools, churches, and other advantages, 30 miles from Madison, Wisconsin, is offered in exchange for a house and lot in this City or vicinity. For particulars, address J. ARNOLD, 168 West 24th-st.

FOR SALE—IN WILLIAMSBURG—TWO MODern-built 3-story brick houses, with basement and sub-cellars, water, gas-fixtures, ranges, &c., in complete order. Property situated next to corner South 5th and 8th sts. Location unexceptionable and terms easy to a good tenant. Inquire of J. V. MESEROLE, Basement Williamsburg City Bank.

HOUSE TO LET, WITH IMMEDIATE possession, in a desirable location, No. 131 Henry st., between Pike and Rutgers sts.; rent low. Inquire at W. O. JENKS' Window-Shade, Paper-Hanging and Curtain Emporium, Nos. 456 and 458 Pearl st., near Chatham. Window Shades, Paper Hangings, Curtain materials, from auction, at great bargains.

FOR SALE—IN THE CITY OF HARTFORD, Conn., the late residence of John H. Webb, deceased, known as No. 13 Morgan-st. A large and comfortable dwelling-house, together with the adjoining grounds, 220 feet front and about 150 feet deep. Address FRANCIS B. HALL, No. 13 Morgan-st., Hartford, Conn.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, a building, well lighted and admirably adapted for manufacturing, No. 257 Pearl-st., near Fulton; has gas pipes and fixtures and water closets in every story. Will be rented very cheap. Possession immediately. Apply to ISAAC SMITH'S SONS & CO., No. 17 Warren-st.

WANTED—A FURNISHED COTTAGE, WITHIN an hour's distance of, and of easy access to, the City; to contain two sitting-rooms, four bed-rooms, with servants' apartments. Address (stating particulars in full) L. L. B., Box No. 103 Times Office.

FOR SALE.—TWO LOTS, 25 BY 100 FEET, SOUTH side of 36th-st., 250 feet east of 3d-av., with a double house, with nine rooms. Apply to Mr. CROMWELL, No. 19 William-st. Price $4,250. Terms easy—well suited for two small families.

FOR SALE—NO. 20 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH-ST., the Dorchester stone-front house, now finished complete in the best manner; four stories high, basement and under-cellar, with all the modern improvements. Inquire of J. S. CORLIES, No. 22.

FURNISHED HOUSES.—WANTED FOR THE Winter, two first-class, full-sized Houses, well located. Also, wanted, $30,000 for five years on over 300 building lots. Apply to FRANCIS MORGAN, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 140 ACRES, IN DUTCHess County, five miles from Dover Plains Depot; plenty of choice fruit; good buildings, fences, soil, &c. Apply to OGDEN SEELYE, No. 279 4th-av., or ELIAS HAIGHT, on the premises.

NORTH AMERICAN LAND AGENCY.—Taxes paid in all the Western States. Deeds recorded and Titles investigated. Address SYDNEY MYERS, Galesburg, Ill., or inquire of T. R. JACKSON, Architect, No. 339 Broadway, New-York.

WESTERN LANDS.—WANTED—A FARM OF 160 to 320 acres, partly improved. Southern Wisconsin or Northern Illinois preferred. Parties wishing to sell cheap may address particulars to B., Box No. 4,227 Post-office.

AN EXCELLENT FARM OF 107 ACRES for sale in Orange County, in a thickly settled farming section, 3½ miles from depot. Good buildings, fruit, fences, soil, &c. C. H. OLIVER, No. 61 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 15 Horatio-st., having all the modern conveniences; $3,500 can remain on mortgage. Inquire on the premises.

OFFICES TO LET.—GOOD OFFICES AT VERY reasonable rents in the Park Bank Building, Nos. 5 and 7 Beekman-st. Apply in the Bank.

I WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM MY friends, and the public in general, that I have opened a dyeing and scouring establishment; the many years of experience in the business, and the many modern improvements in my dyeing establishment, will satisfy those that will honor me with their custom. Orders in cloths, shawls, ribbons, velvets, gimps, fringes, buttons, silks, wool, cotton, &c. Office, No. 413 Grand-st., No. 42 Elizabeth-st., and No. 28 Avenue B, New-York.

A. SCHULZ.

FINANCIAL.

THE BALTIC MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

New-York, Nov. 18, 1858.

Notice is hereby given that the books for subscription to the Capital Stock of the Baltic Marine Insurance Company are now open at No. 66 Pine-st.

Commissioners for receiving subscriptions.

JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN.

EBEN B. CROCKER, of the firm of CROCKER & WARREN.

HENRY A. SMYTHE, of the firm of SMYTHE, EVERY & COOPER.

L. GARCIA, of the firm of PEDRO HARMONY'S NEPHEWS & Co.

LLOYD ASPINWALL, of the firm of HOWLAND & ASPINWALL.

AUGUSTE BELMONT, BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST., ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

SWEENY, RITTENHOUSE, FANT & CO., BANKERS, WASHINGTON, D. C. PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO COLLECTIONS here, or in Virginia. Returns made on day of maturity at current rates. Refer to Metropolitan Bank, New-York. Van Vleck Read & Drexel, New-York.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY, (No. 66 William-st., corner of Cedar,) New-York, Oct. 14, 1858.

THE HOLDERS OF THE SCRIP STOCK of the AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY are hereby notified that the fourth and last installment is called, and made payable on or before Dec. 1, ensuing. By the terms of subscription and the act of incorporation, all scrip stocks on which the installments are not paid in accordance with the call of the Board of Trustees, will be forfeited. This forfeiture will be enforced on the termination of the call for the fourth installment, previous to which the second installment will be received, with interest from Sept. 1, 1857, and the third installment with interest from Sept. 1, 1858. By order of the Board of Trustees. JAS. S. WYCKOFF, Secretary.

FIVE BONDS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF Costa Rica for sale. They are for $1,000 each, dated June 16, 1858, payable June 16, 1859, with 12 per cent. interest and were issued by the Department of War to a Colonel in the army, who is now here on Government service. The obligations of Costa Rica have been always sacredly fulfilled, and satisfactory evidence will be given of the integrity of these Bonds. They are offered at a price that will yield a handsome return, and the proceeds can be collected and delivered to the holder in specie in this City. JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA—where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.

Drafts granted and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.

R. C. FERGUSSON, F. H. GRAIN, C. F. SMITH, No. 38 William-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, &c.—The subscribers continue to issue drafts for any amount payable throughout Great Britain and Ireland. They also grant passage certificates to persons desirous of sending for their friends to come from any part of the old country on the most liberal terms. TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.

NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF 20 PER CENT. ON the indebtedness of Hopkins, Hayer, Palmer & Co., will be paid by the assignees, at No. 14 Cortlandt-st., on presentation of claims against them, properly authenticated. C. PALMER, F. T. WALLACE, Assignees.

NEW-AMSTERDAM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, New-York, Nov. 21, 1858.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office, No. 7 Wall st., on MONDAY, Dec. 6 proximo, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. W. H. DUSENBERY.

INTEREST ON CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS.—The Coupons for interest on California State Bonds due Jan. 1, 1859, will be collected or purchased by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 86 Wall-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

CHICKERING & SONS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, Warerooms No. 694 Broadway. C. & SONS have been awarded 36 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years. ALSO FOR SALE, MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS, For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges. At wholesale and retail. PIANOS TO RENT.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.

FIRST-CLASS PIANOS with IRON FRAMES, fully warranted, plain or of most elegant designs, at LOWEST PRICES. PIANOS and MELODEONS TO LET or SOLD ON INSTALLMENTS. Pianos little used very low. J. M. PELTON, Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ALEXANDRE ORgans of superior make, at great bargains. Second-hand pianos at extremely low prices, ranging from $30 to $150. One of the largest catalogues of music in the United States. Musical instruments and musical merchandise of all kinds, at the lowest possible rates. Pianos and melodeons for rent; monthly payments received for pianos and melodeons. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

PIANO-FORTES. SOEBBELER & SCHMIDT, No. 423 Broome-st., One block east of Broadway, Manufacturers of GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES. Purchasers in want of a first-class instrument are invited to inspect our stock.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OFFER AT A BARGAIN a magnificent 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, but little used; best City maker, with full warrantee; rich round corners, scalloped bottom, fluted keys, rich powerful tone, superb ornamental carved case. Price $230. Apply at No. 132 West 22d-st., corner of 7th-av., day or evening, for four days. N. B.—A dead bargain given for cash.

A FINE PARLOR OR CHURCH ORGAN FOR SALE.—10 stops, pedals CC to G, splendidly decorated. Unrivaled in purity of tone, by Ferris & Co. Can be seen at the office of J. W. MOULD, No. 32 Bank of Commerce Buildings, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, after 6 P. M.; on other days before 2 P. M. Also, a handsome rosewood 7-octave piano-forte.

A COSTLY 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE for sale, at No. 68 High-st., near Pearl, Brooklyn, elegantly finished, with double carving and nearly new, celebrated City makers, fully warranted, beautiful rich tone; must be seen to be appreciated; cost $375; price $215, and boxed if required, and an object made to a cash purchaser.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest-Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

GREAT CHANCE.—SPLENDID 7-OCTAVE ROSEwood grand diagonal piano, made by one of the best makers, and fully warranted; cost $600; been used a few months, and in perfect order. Will be sold for $300. Inquire at No. 141 9th-st.

A MOST EXCELLENT ROSEWOOD piano-forte, new, and of exceedingly fine tone and touch, fully warranted, will be sold at a very great bargain. A second-hand piano taken in exchange, by ALBERT WEBER, Manufacturer, No. 155 West Broadway.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers. Wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

HAZELTON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE Manufacturers, No. 200 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos at the lowest rates. Each Piano warranted to give satisfaction and guaranteed for three years.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

ESTABLISHED 1830.

GEORGE R. JACKSON & CO., EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS, Nos. 190 and 201 Centre-st., Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st., and Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm-st., New-York.

Manufacturers of iron railing of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices, &c.

Bank doors, safes and window shutters.

Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.

Enameled grates and fenders.

Corrugated iron roofs.

Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish

Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.

Specimens of our work can be seen at the Times Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park-place; Thomas Hunt's store, College-place.

United States Custom-Houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond; United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland, and United States Army Office, New-York.

RELIANCE FIRE REGULATOR—FOR SAVing fuel in steam-boilers. The most sensitive and efficient instrument of the kind. CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 65 Broadway.

WHEELER'S MACHINE HORSE-SHOES, handsome shape, durable; much superior to any hand-made, and lower price. Depot at JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.'S, No. 98 William-st.

RUSSIA SHEET IRON.—500 PACKS, ASsorted numbers, for sale in lots to suit purchasers, at very low prices. ALEX. A. THOMSON, 215 Water-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig. JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality, [illegible] JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS & SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., 98 William-st. [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT OIL-PAINTINGS.

A. C. TUTTLE will sell, on TUESDAY EVENING, at No. 361 Broadway, a large and valuable collection of oil paintings, chiefly of the French school, comprising valuable original pictures by eminent living artists. Also copies of some of the most celebrated pictures by the old masters in the different galleries of Europe. Also, a number of old and rare original pictures. Among the subjects may be found groups and figures, life size; historic subjects, conversational pieces, architectural and street views in different European cities; cattle pieces, including a splendid copy of Rosa Bonheur's picture, now in the Luxembourg Gallery; marine views, game, fruit and flower pieces, landscapes, &c., with great variety in size and style, subject and finish, the whole forming one of the best collections ever offered in this City. The attention of the lovers of good pictures is respectfully invited to this sale. Now on exhibition, with catalogues.

H. H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.

SUPERB GALLERY OF OIL-PAINTINGS.—Comprising probably the finest collection of modern pictures ever offered at auction in this City. H. H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, 22d, TUESDAY, 23d, and WEDNESDAY, 24th November, 1858, at 11 o'clock each day, in their gallery over the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a large and valuable collection of elegant oil-paintings, comprising, in part, several genuine pictures by Shayer, painted to order; beautiful examples of Morris, of London; T. S. Robbins, Stanfield, J. T. Peel, Gainsborough, Armfield, George Cole, Herring, and other eminent English artists. Among those by our American artists may be mentioned the names of Thomas Cole, N. A.; Kensett, Cropsey, J. M. Hart, Casilear, R. Gignoux, George H. Hall, Stearns, Coleman, Carter, Shattuck, Wm. M. Brown, Inness, Thorn, Williamson, Carmiencke and others. Among those of the Dusseldorf, French and Flemish schools are the following well known artists: Kenggsbach, Achenbach, O. Lange, Vandamoer, Domenichino, Klaryot, Volkmert, Lamens, A. R. Veron, De Von Robbe, Olays, Kleihoff, M. B. Steche, J. Stevens, [illegible], and others whose names are equally famous. These pictures are well worthy the attention of connoisseurs, and are now on exhibition at above, with catalogues.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE WATER-FRONT AND REAL ESTATE.—Peremptory sale of desirable Property on 26th and 27th sts. and 13th-av., (late 12th,) with water front.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 9, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, without reserve, to the highest bidder.

TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET.—Eighteen lots on the northerly side of 26th-st., commencing 100 feet west of 11th-av.

TWENTY-SEVENTH-STREET.—Nineteen lots on the southerly side of 27th-st., commencing 100 feet west of 11th-av.

THIRTEENTH-AVENUE.—Eight lots on the easterly side of 13th-av., being the entire front from 26th to 27th sts., adjoining the above lots.

THIRTEENTH-AVENUE.—Eight lots on the westerly side of 13th-av., being the entire front from 26th to 27th sts.

Also, the water-right and the right of wharfage and cranage in front of the last-described lots. The water-rights and grants have been obtained and paid for. Terms made known on day of sale. For maps, apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.; or, H. D. VAN ORDEN, Esq., No. 187 Greenwich-st.

GEO. A. LEAVITT, Auctioneer.

BY GEORGE A. LEAVITT & CO., TRADE SALE ROOMS, NOS. 377 AND 379 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WHITE STREET.—TUESDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING, Nov. 23, commencing at 4 o'clock, Law Library at auction, catalogue of a large and valuable library of standard law books, together with some sterling works of English and American History, comprising a great variety of English and American Standard Treatises, Reports, &c., such as Johnson's New-York Reports, 20 volumes; English Law and Equity, 39 volumes; Common Law Reports, 84 volumes; Illinois Reports, 14 volumes; Cowen's Reports, 9 volumes; Dallas', Cranch's, Wheaton's, Washington's United States Reports, Easts Reports, 18 volumes, &c., &c. Catalogues ready. GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on MONDAY, 22d inst., at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., a large and varied assortment of elegant household furniture, consisting in part of rosewood parlor suites, in brocade, brocatel, haircloth and reps, rosewood marble-top etageres, centre, sofa and side tables; rosewood, mahogany, oak, black walnut and enameled chamber suites; oak dining-room chairs, extension tables, sofa and buffets, hair mattresses, gilt-frame mirrors, book-racks, rosewood and mahogany wardrobes and bookcases, office and library tables, patent secretary-bedstead, corner stands, and a general assortment of furniture. Sale peremptory, for cash.

W. PELL, Auctioneer.

SALE OF MANTELS.—PELL & CO. WILL sell at auction to-morrow, TUESDAY, at 11 o'clock, at the warerooms of Mr. John Kennedy, 35th-st., near Broadway, the entire stock, comprising richly sculptured and heavily-moulded Italian statuary marble mantels, of modern designs; also, mantels of Italian ordinary or white marble, veined white, Spanish brocatel, Sienna, Pyrennean, Portuguese, black and gold, and other foreign marbles, embracing about 150 mantels of new designs, and finished in the most artistic manner. The mantels are now ready for examination by catalogue. Terms, four months, approved indorsed notes.

JOHN FISKPLATT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTE, PIER AND MANTEL MIRRORS, &c.—JOHN FISKPLATT will sell THIS DAY, (Monday,) at the private residence No. 86 West 26th-st., near 6th av., consisting of parlor suites, etageres, bookcase, centre tables, Turkish and reception chairs, carpets, paintings, dining-room furniture of every description, rosewood and mahogany bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, sofas, rockers, chairs, hair mattresses, feather beds, blankets, &c. For further particulars see *Herald* of this day. Sale to commence at 10½ o'clock.

HENRY B. HERTS, JR., Auctioneer.

BY HERTS & MOSS.—PEREMPTORY SALE of a large lot of single and double sleighs, harness, robes, &c., on MONDAY, Nov. 22, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms No. 5½ Pine-st., comprising an elegant lot of single and double sleighs, punts, cutters, single and double [illegible], &c. Also, a light wagons. Sale positively, without any reserve, for cash.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—CROCKERY, GLASS, China, Rich Toys and Fancy Goods, Nov. 22, 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl-st., by BARTLETT & COWEN. The largest and best stock of choice goods offered this season. Sold in lots to suit City and country retailers. No postponement or reserve. Goods well packed for shipping.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE NO. 4 BROAD-STREET.—Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds at the Merchants' Exchange, EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Board of Brokers.

Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

WILLIAM WITTERS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 454 Canal-st., all the genteel household furniture of a large house, tapestry and other carpets, oil-cloths, parlor suites, pier glass, beds and bedding, dining room and kitchen furniture.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 26 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

DUTCH BULBS AT AUCTION.—CLOSING out sales on MONDAY and TUESDAY at 11 o'clock each day, by J. S. VAN ANTWERP, No. 73 William-st.—A good chance for gardeners and others to get a supply of those choice hyacinths, tulips, crocus, narcissus, snowdrops, crown imperials, lilies, &c. Catalogues ready.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Monday, Nov. 8, 1858, trains will leave 26th-st., New-York, as follows:

8.30 A. M. for White Plains.
9.30 A. M. Williams Bridge.
10 A. M. Mail Train for Albany.
11.30 A. M. White Plains.
2.30 P. M. Williams Bridge.
3 P. M. Millerton.
4 P. M. Croton Falls.
5 P. M. White Plains.
6.15 P. M. from White and Centre sts.
8.30 P. M. Williams Bridge.

RETURNING WILL LEAVE,

5 A. M. from White Plains.
6.40 A. M. Williams Bridge.
7 A. M. Croton Falls.
7 A. M. Millerton.
7.30 A. M. White Plains.
8.15 A. M. Mail Train for Albany.
10.30 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
12.30 P. M. from White Plains.
3 P. M. from White Plains.
5 P. M. from Williams Bridge.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, May 10, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail train, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville, with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. CHAS. MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

FALL ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Oct. 1, 1858.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 4 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 only.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM AUG. 23, 1858, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains, 6 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Albany and Troy Passenger train, 11:30 A. M. and 10:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10 A. M., 4 P. M., and 6:45 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for Peekskill, 1:30 and 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers take at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:30 and 10:30 A. M., and 4:30 and 7 P. M.; and Albany at 4:45 and 10:30 A. M., and 4:45 and 8:15 P. M.; on Sundays at 5:45 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, from JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Lines, leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2.25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M. J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer IOLAS, 6:30, 9:30 and 11 A. M., 1, 4 and 5:30 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4 and 5:30 P. M., exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 35 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. N. SMITH, Secretary.

SHIPPING.

CALIFORNIA, OREGON AND [illegible]

VIA NICARAGUA.

American, Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Co.'s [illegible].

OPPOSITION LINE AT REDUCED RATES.

First Cabin	$[illegible]	Upper Steerage	$[illegible]
Second Cabin	[illegible]	Lower Steerage	[illegible]

The transit of the Isthmus included.

The splendid steamship WASHINGTON, Of two thousand tons register, Capt. HENRY CHURCHILL, having been fitted up expressly for the California trade by the Nicaragua Route, will leave Pier [illegible], North River, New-York, on MONDAY, Dec. 6, at 3 P. M., carrying passengers, mails and freight to San Juan del Norte, to connect at San Juan del Sur with the well-known and commodious steamship HERMANN, Captain Cavendy, FOR SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA. These splendid steamships offer unsurpassed accommodations for the comfort and safety of passengers. The Isthmus Route is thoroughly repaired and in good order, and the country healthy.

For passage and freight, apply only at the office of the Company, to JOHN P. YELVERTON, Agent, No. 9 Bowling-green, New-York.

COLEMAN'S LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

Clippers sailing regularly twice a month. Clipper of SATURDAY, Dec. 4. The famous A 1 extreme clipper ship COMET, [illegible], Commander, is now rapidly loading at Pier No. 13 East River, foot of Wall-st. This elegant ship was built by Wm. H. Webb, Esq., expressly for the California trade, and is finished in every respect, in the most superb manner. She has made the run to San Francisco in 103 days, returning in 76 days, and from Liverpool to Hong Kong in 83 days, which shows the fastest sailing on record. Having always carried and landed her cargoes in perfect order, the Underwriters are anxious to take risks on her at lowest rates.

For balance of freight apply to WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 88 Wall-st., Tontine Building.

Agents at San Francisco, Messrs. WM. T. COLEMAN & CO. Exchange on San Francisco for sale in sums to suit. Limited advances made on shipments of approved merchandise.

FOR THE SOUTH. VIA CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA. GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSAGE. First-class Cabin Passage, $15. Deck Passage, $[illegible].

THROUGH IN FORTY-EIGHT HOURS OR LESS. SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.

The favorite steamship JAMES ADGER, Captain S. ADAMS, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 24, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.

Through tickets to the following places may be had:

Montgomery, Ala.	$[illegible]	Columbia, S. C.	$[illegible]
Atlanta, Ga.	[illegible]	Jacksonville, Fla.	[illegible]
Augusta, Ga.	[illegible]	Palatka, Fla.	[illegible]

For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will succeed, and leave on SATURDAY, Nov. 27.

SPEED—COMFORT—ECONOMY. FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—U. S. MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship STAR OF THE SOUTH, Capt. THOS. LYON, will leave on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 24, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $38; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $30; Atlanta, Ga., $28; Albany, Ga., $24. New-York to Columbus, Ga., $28; Macon, Ga., $21; Savannah, $15. N. B.—Persons wishing through tickets must apply one hour before departure of steamer. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway. The AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will succeed, and sail on SATURDAY, Nov. 27.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 3.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Nov. 10.
AMERICA, Wickman, leaves Boston, Wed'day, Nov. 17.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 24.
NIAGARA, Miller, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 1.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Dec. 8.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 15.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Dec. 22.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 29.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S NEW-YORK AND GALWAY LINE.—The next departure from New-York will be the steamship PRINCE ALBERT, Capt. T. J. Waters, on THURSDAY, Dec. 2, next, touching at St. Johns, N. F., to receive the royal mails. Prices of passage: First class, $90; Second, $60; Third, $30, including free tickets to all the principal cities on railway routes in Great Britain. Third class must provide plate, knife, fork, &c., and bedding. Passage to St. Johns: First class, $35; Second, $25. For freight or passage, inquire of the American Express Company, No. 61 Hudson, No. 84 Broadway, and at their other advertised offices in the interior. Passage in the third class can be secured at any of the above offices to bring persons out from any of the principal cities on the lines of railway in Great Britain for $35, or from Galway for $30.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, ALEX. HOLLAND, Manager.

New-York, Nov. 13, 1858.

CLIPPER OF THURSDAY, NOV. 25.—ROSS, FALCONER & CO.'S LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—Extreme clipper ship STAR LIGHT, Captain LEVI HOWES. This well-known clipper is now taking balance of her cargo at Pier No. 21 East River, (Fulton Ferry,) and will have prompt dispatch. She has made three successful passages to San Francisco, and accomplished the run in 111 days. She is thoroughly ventilated and insures at the lowest rates. Shippers are invited to examine this beautiful ship. Engagements at favorable rates may be made, on application to ROSS, FALCONER & CO., No. 46 Pine, corner of William-st.

Agents at San Francisco, Messrs. D. L. ROSS & CO. Sight Exchange on San Francisco for sale. Collections made in California and Oregon.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Dec. 11, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."

For freight or passage, apply to W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail Jan. 8, 1859.

FOR PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.—The United States Mail steamship ROANOKE, Capt. THOMAS SKINNER, will leave on WEDNESDAY, the 24th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13, North River. She will arrive at Portsmouth the next afternoon, and at Petersburg the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed by the great Southern mail line. Those for Richmond will arrive there early on Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest, and most expeditious route. Passenger's fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to HENRY LUDLAM, No. 33 Broadway.

GREAT UNITED STATES MAIL SOUTHERN STEAMSHIP LINES.—FOR HAVANA AND KEY WEST, FLA., VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—The splendid and favorite steamship ISABEL, Captain WM. ROLLINS, will leave Charleston for Key West and Havana on the 4th and 19th of each month. The Charleston steamships will leave this port for Charleston every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River, connecting with the ISABEL for the above ports. Through tickets may be had on application to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH.—THE AMERICAN ATLANTIC Screw Steamship Co.'s new and elegant steamship HUNTSVILLE, JOHN A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 27, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely. Cabin passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15; through tickets to New-Orleans, $38 50; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $30; Albany, Ga., $28; Atlanta and Columbus, $28; Macon, $21. Freight, 10 cents per foot, and proportionate rates. Insurance one-half per cent. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, DUBLIN AND LONDONDERRY, without delay, for $30.—Return tickets to either of the above places good for six months, by any steamer of the line, $[illegible].

FROM NEW-YORK.

GLASGOW, Thomson, Wednesday, Nov. 24, at 12, noon.
EDINBURG, Cumming, Wednesday, Dec. 22, at 12, noon.

Rates of Passage—Cabin, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage, apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 17 Broadway.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP ASIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The ASIA, E. G. LOTT, Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th inst. Passengers are requested to be on board by 10 o'clock A. M. The AFRICA will sail on Dec. 8. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TRAVELLING IN EUROPE.

The General Courier and Traveling Servants' Society of different nations, established in London in 1851, beg most respectfully to solicit the patronage of the American traveling public. This is the only Society of its class that is registered according to act of Parliament, and into which no one is admitted if not found to be of strict integrity, and thoroughly understanding his duties; passports prepared. Information given, free of charge, by applying to the Secretary, No. 12 Burry-st., St. James', London.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 369 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport laws and instructions of France issued with each passport. Bounty lands, pensions and extra pay procured.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—FARE ONLY 50 CENTS. The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, East River, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 12 o'clock, arriving in time to connect with Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads. Freight taken.

FOR NORWALK AND ROCKY NECK, LANDING AT WHITE STONE.—The steamer CATALINE leaves Roosevelt-st. Pier No. 26, E. R., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon. Freight taken at low prices.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD LEAVES SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, at 10 A. M. for Greenport; Syosset 3.30 (on Saturday nights only to Yaphank;) Hempstead 4; Jamaica 5.30 P. M.

MEDICAL.

RECORD'S PRECEPTOR.—A. S. [illegible] M. D., pupil of [illegible] ... continues the practice of his specialty, at No. 21 Bleecker-st., [illegible] Broadway, New-York. All complicated diseases of the [illegible] System successfully treated, including [illegible]. Consultations in English, French, and by letter. Office hours from 9 to 1, and 6 to 8 in the evening.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA—GENUINE.—This long-established and popular remedy for purifying the blood and the cure of ulcerous and eruptive disorders may be taken at this season of the year with salutary effect by every one. [illegible] Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

TRIESEMAR.—PROTECTED BY ROYAL Letters-Patent of England, and secured by the [illegible] of the École de Pharmacie de Paris, and the [illegible] College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is a remedy for relaxation, spermatorrhea, and exhaustion of the system. TRIESEMAR No. 2 [illegible] ... MAR No. 3 is a great Continental remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, [illegible] ... [illegible] Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3, and in $27 cases, [illegible] H. A. BARROW, No. 13 Princes-st., a few doors from Broadway, New-York. Immediately on receipt of remittance, Dr. B. will forward the [illegible] ... [illegible] to 9 P. M., and from 4 till 8 P. M., at No. 13 Princes-st., a few blocks west of Broadway.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Twentieth edition, nearly 400 pages, 100 engravings. Price, Cloth, $1. Sold and mailed also by J. W. JUDD, No. 439 Broadway. Among the subjects treated of, are [illegible] ... Office, No. 459 Broome-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 10 A. M. till 9 evening. Sundays excepted, by appointment. Address letters to Box No. 814 New-York Post-Office.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—Courier des États Unis, German Die Reform, Sunday Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Day Book, Essex Standard, Rahway Advocate, Empire City, Police Gazette, New-York Post, New-Brunswick Times, Mercury, Atlas, &c.

DR. WATSON HAS, FOR A LONG SERIES of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a vast number of cases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business. Dr. WATSON receives patients in private consulting rooms from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M., at No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway.

Dr. WATSON'S Work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, issued simultaneously in London and New-York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the VENEREAL DISEASE in all its different forms. It treats also in full of SPERMATORRHEA, the result of [illegible] indiscretion, excess, or other causes. [illegible] ... a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1, post paid. "Dr. Watson's Work has been written by a person of great practical knowledge and we cordially recommend it."—*Medical Journal.* Sold by the Author, as above; also by J. W. JUDD, No. 439 Broadway, and by CHAS. MILLER, No. 635 Broadway.

CONSTIPATION (COSTIVENESS) AND Dyspepsia effectually cured without medicine, injections or baths, by DAVY'S ERVALENTA CHALYBEATE, an agreeable and nutritious vegetable food, manufactured from "Warton's Original Genuine Ervalenta." Their effect in speedily restoring the stomach and bowels to the normal condition astonished all classes of believers. Certificates and references of the most respectable and unanswerable character. Not a particle of a drug or medicine in the composition of these crackers, and their beneficent operation guaranteed as represented, or [illegible] ... only by the subscriber, at his Cracker Bakery, No. 116 Forsyth-st. Price 30 cents per pound. Will keep for years in any climate. None genuine but those stamped "Davy's." ISAAC McGAY, No. 116 Forsyth-st., N. Y.

NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—DR. COBBETT can be consulted with confidence on private diseases, at his old-established office, No. 10 Duane-st., opposite Chatham Bank. Dr. C. has practiced as above for over 25 years, and has treated with success cases that had been given up and considered incurable by physicians of respectable standing in the profession. [illegible] and nervous debility treated on an entirely new plan. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University and College of Surgeons, London. His diploma, [illegible] of the above institutions may be seen in his office. The victims of misplaced confidence, or those who have been deceived by quack advertisements or otherwise, &c., can call on him with the certainty of being honorably treated. Charges moderate. Hours, 6½ A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. WARD, NO. 436 BROADWAY, PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember all ye who have been suffering, that by consulting Dr. Ward, you may in a few days feel that "Richard is himself again." [illegible] Dr. Ward's Unfortunate's Friend and [illegible] remedies, price $1; cure guaranteed. [illegible] successfully treated; his remedies will [illegible] fail of effect intended. Office, No. 436 Broadway, corner Broome-st., second floor, perfectly private, and so arranged that patients never meet. Afflicted, call without delay; no charge for consultation. Attendance till 10 P. M.

KING'S CANCER CURE.—THIS NEW AND wonderful discovery is warranted to remove every kind of cancer or wen, root and branch, in four days, without injury to the surrounding flesh. No knife is used, and no pain need be felt. Sent by mail to any address for $1, by the proprietor only. WILSON G. KING, Troy, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES incident to females exclusively treated by Dr. DUBOIS, author of "The Female's Friend in Need." The Ladies' Private Circular and Marriage Calendar sent by letter free, except double postage. Address Dr. DUBOIS, No. 88 West 26th-st., New-York.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL Private Treatise on venereal, gleet, stricture, weakness, &c., &c. Office No. 88 Bleecker-st., two blocks east of Broadway. Hours 10½ to 2, and 4 till 8 o'clock. Consultation by letter.

DR. HUNTER—NO. 3 DIVISION-ST., PERFORMS THE GREATEST CURES EVER MADE. THE ONLY SECURITY AGAINST HUMBUGS AND THE EFFECTS OF DISEASE IS TO APPLY TO HIS OLD DISPENSARY, NO. 3 DIVISION-ST., NEW-YORK, ESTABLISHED IN 1834.

Dr. HUNTER, No. 3 Division-st., offers to the public the only reliable remedy known in the wide world for the permanent cure and removal of every particle of the poisonous virus of the venereal disease, which is his genuine Hunter's Red Drop, made from the original recipe, in the possession of Dr. HUNTER, and not sold by any other person living except Dr. HUNTER, at No. 3 Division-st. [illegible] ... been offered for sale for the last thirty years, and has never instructed any living person with the secret; consequently everything offered for sale at any other place is a fibel, a base and wicked counterfeit, got up by some unprincipled wretch that, for the sake of a dollar, would trifle with the lives of his fellow-men.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, School Officers of the XXIst Ward, at the Clerk's Office at the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, Dec. 1, 1858, at 12 o'clock M., for building Ward School No. 14, in 27th-st., in said Ward, according to plans and specifications on file at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby st.; said buildings to be constructed with fire-proof floors. Separate bids required for the several kinds of work, according to specifications.

The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all proposals if deemed for the public interest to do so.

B. B. ATTERBURY, JOHN STEPHENSON, JAMES DENNIS, JOHN DAVENPORT, R. F. ROGERS, Building Committee.

New-York, Nov. 17, 1858.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE COMMON COUNCIL.—New-York, Nov. 19, 1858.—The Inspectors of the election, from the 1st to the 11th Wards inclusive, elected at the last election, are hereby notified to attend at the office of the County Clerk, Room No. 10 City Hall, on TUESDAY, the 30th inst. The Inspectors of Election from the XIIth to the XXIId Wards inclusive, are hereby notified to attend, at the same office, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of December. The District Canvassers from the 1st to the 11th Wards inclusive, are hereby notified to attend on THURSDAY, the 2d day of December, and the District Canvassers from the XIIth to the XXIId Wards inclusive, are hereby notified to attend on FRIDAY, the 3d day of December, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., to take the oath of office prescribed by law.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk Common Council.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against GEORGE S. SHEPPARD, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators, at the residence of Ann E. Sheppard, No. 171 Amity-street, in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 22d day of January next.—Dated July 16, 1858.

ANN E. SHEPPARD, WILLIAM F. SHEPPARD, EDMUND G. SHEPPARD, Administrators.

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IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN WATERS, late of the City of New-York, bank clerk, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Owen & Bellows, No. 58 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of December next.—Dated New-York, May 29, 1858.

SAMUEL B. WATERS, JOSIAH BLACKWELL, Administrators.

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IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES JOURNEAY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of THOMAS C. CHARDAVOYNE, No. 192 Waverley-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of March next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 20, 1858.

THOMAS C. CHARDAVOYNE, Executor. SUSAN M. JOURNEAY, Executrix.

s27-law6mM

LIQUORS.

THE BEST PLACE IN THE CITY TO BUY liquors is at the Old Fifteenth-street Rectifying Distillery, for pure and the best unadulterated Brandy, Gin, Rum, Malt, Whisky, Wines or Cordial, there are none better than elsewhere. CHARLES [illegible], No. 175 West 15th-st., near 8th-av.

[illegible]

Mr. Ullman [illegible] Mlle. Piccolomini [illegible] M. Masseras [illegible]

[illegible]

E. MASSERAS,
Editor of the *Courrier des Etats Unis.*

FINAL REJOINDER OF MR. ULLMAN.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Let me assure the public in the very beginning of this letter, that this is the last time I shall take any public notice of the editors of the French paper. I merely wish to state, in the most explicit manner, that the charges I have made against either Trobriand or Masseras, are strictly true, in spite of the sharp or flat denial the *par nobile fratrum* may chose to give.

I could not swear, however, that I have not been mistaken on some minor particulars. Trobriand may have gone, for what I know, now and then, as far as an extra glass of "lemonade" or a sandwich or two, in addition to the water and sugar—which still is a much lower price than I have to pay to my singers for the same amount of *cavatinas*. It appears, likewise, I was wrong in calling Masseras "a hungry Frenchman;" since I am credibly informed he is more of a thirsty one. I shall furnish both of them with the most undoubted proofs of Mlle. Piccolomini being a Piccolomini, and expect they will follow the example I set them, in promptly correcting any unintentional (!) misstatement.

[illegible] these editors, who, *par esprit de corps*, are inclined to side with Trobriand and Masseras, I would say that nobody more respects honest and independent criticism—however unfavorable to my interests—than I do; but I shall never recognize the right of any musical critic to indulge in gross personalities and foul abuse from a spirit of malice. I am, your obedient servant,

B. ULLMAN.

New-York, Saturday, Nov. 20, 1858.

Naval Intelligence.

There are at present about 2,400 men, of all grades employed in the Navy-yard. Over 100 were discharged from the Engineer's Department on the 20th inst. On board of the *North Carolina* there are only 54 marines left, and these will soon be dispatched on service in some of the vessels to Paraguay. The *Atlanta* and *Caledonia* will have their deck houses replaced to furnish accommodations for General Paris and his party. They will not be ready to sail before the middle or end of next week.

The *Westernport* is hauled to her moorings in the Wallabout Bay, and only awaits the order to sail. The *Westernport's* officers are: Commander, Thomas J. Dunlap; Lieutenants, T. S. Phelps, J. Young, A. E. Benham and Charles E. Cushman; Purser, James K. Harwood; Second Assistant Engineer, M. P. Jordan; Third Assistant Engineers, George J. Barry, M. H. Plunkett, and Wilson K. Purser. She carries two [illegible] nine-inch guns, 60 sailors, and 24 officers and marines.

The *Memphis*, which has been newly planked up from her waist, is now in the hands of the workmen, who are fitting her to join the Paraguay fleet.

The *Canada* and *America*, the two side-wheel steamers chartered by the Secretary of the Navy for the same service, are expected at the Yard as soon as the propellers are off their hands. These steamers have been fitted up under instructions to complete them "with the least possible expense," which accounts both for the manner in which they have been fitted up and the delay which has attended the work. "Had there been a good executive head at the Navy-yard," say the officers, "with full power to select the ships and fit them away, with only a prudent regard to cost, the whole fleet might long since have been in Paraguay." As it is, no step can be taken requiring the slightest outlay, without consulting the head of the department at Washington, [illegible] loss of time.

The steam-frigate *Susquehanna* is soon to have a thorough overhauling. They are now stripping her spars.

The *San Jacinto* is having her boilers removed, and she will go into dock and be thoroughly repaired.

The sloop-of-war *Saint Louis* has all her upright spars in and rigging handsomely set up. She will be fitted for sea with all dispatch. Her destination is said to be at the head of the Gulf squadron, to replace the *Plymouth*, practice ship, which has been [illegible].

(Advertisement.)

Teas.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson, from 30c. to 60c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 50c. to 80c. All other qualities equally low. Also 5-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $2. Cultural premises, at No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt-sts.

(Advertisement.)

Holloway's Ointment.—Saves the victims of scrofula. Every scrofulous person who has exhausted the catalogue of regular remedies, is invited to try it and report the result to the world. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

(Advertisement.)

[illegible] Cod-Liver Oil [illegible] the New-York Academy of Medicine.—Possesses all the virtues of pure Cod-Liver Oil, and is taken without unpleasant taste. Physicians unacquainted with it, are requested to call at the office and investigate its merits. Office No. 133 Fourth-avenue. Francis, Lay & Co., Wholesale Agents, No. 4 Fletcher-street.

(Advertisement.)

☞ Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

The property belonging to the New-London Glass Company, at Hartford, was sold at auction on Friday. The land, buildings, and fixtures of the Glass Works were sold for $1,600. Some 400 tons of coal was sold at $4 40 per ton for the quantity.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 20.

$8,000 United St. 5s, '74	104¼	100 Reading Railroad	52
2,000 Ill. Can. Unreg. bs.	[illegible]	100 do.	[illegible]
2,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	[illegible]	100 do.	[illegible]
7,000 do.	[illegible]	100 do.	[illegible]
20,000 Mo. St. 6s	[illegible]	100 do.	[illegible]
101,000 do.	[illegible]	1200 do.	[illegible]
5,000 Virginia 6s	97½	100 do.	[illegible]
1,000 Erie R. 4th M. Bds.	[illegible]	100 do.	[illegible]
1,000 Erie R. Bds. 1875	[illegible]	100 do.	[illegible]
5,000 Erie R. Con. B. '71	[illegible]	400 do.	[illegible]
1,000 Hud. R. R. 1st M.	[illegible]	100 do.	[illegible]
10,000 Har. 2d M. Bds.	85½	100 M. S. & N. I. R. R.	[illegible]
1,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	[illegible]	200 do.	[illegible]
[illegible] Ocean Bank	[illegible]	200 do.	[illegible]
6 Metropolitan Bank	108½	100 do.	[illegible]
5 Continental Bank	[illegible]	50 do.	[illegible]
75 Del. & Hud. Ca. Co.	97	100 M. S. & N. I. G'd st.	[illegible]
300 Pacific M. S. Co.	[illegible]	100 do.	[illegible]
50 Harlem Railroad	13¼	450 do.	[illegible]
25 Stonington R. R.	37	100 do.	[illegible]
300 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	83¾	100 Panama Railroad	120¾
[illegible] Hudson River R. R.	34½	100 Ill. Cen. R. R.	73¾
[illegible]	[illegible]	6 Gal. & Chic. R. R.	72
[illegible] Erie R. R.	[illegible]	100 Cle. & Tol. R. R.	32½
[illegible] Harlem R. R. pref.	30½	150 Chi. & R. I. R. R.	62¼
35 Mich. Central RR.	54	50 do.	[illegible]
50 Mil. & Miss. RR.	11½	50 do.	[illegible]
50 LaCrosse & Mil. RR.	4¼	200 do.	[illegible]

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	[illegible]	100 Reading R. R.	52
5,000 do.	[illegible]	300 do.	51¾
5,000 Lake Erie & West. 2d mort. bds.	[illegible]	200 do.	52
1,000 do.	53	100 Mich. Cent. R.	53½
25 Pacific M. S. Co.	[illegible]	100 Panama R. R.	[illegible]
50 N. Y. Cent. R. R.	83¾	10 Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	[illegible]
[illegible] do.	[illegible]	300 Gal. & Ch. R. R.	72¾
50 Nor. & Wor. R. R.	33	100 Cl. & Toledo R.	32
50 Hudson Riv. R.	34½	100 Chi. & R. I. R.	62
100 do.	34½	50 do.	62¼
100 do.	34½	100 Mil. & Miss. R.	11½
100 Har. R. R. Pfd.	31	50 La Crosse & Mil. R.	4¼

Monday, Nov. 22—A. M.

The fluctuations on the Stock Exchange through the past week were not very remarkable either way. The feature in the business actually accomplished, is the continued steadiness in the demand for all the State Stocks, and most of the prominent Railway mortgages called at the Brokers' Board. Prices for these closed quite firm on Saturday, an advance being paid on Virginias to 97½ ₩ cent., and on Tennessees to 94½ ₩ cent; both descriptions but sparingly offered. Missouris continue to be absorbed at 90 ₩ cent., and the supply on the market, among the Brokers, has fallen off materially within the month. The Brooklyn Water Loan is also in steady demand at 101½ ₩ cent., and is nearly out of first hands. The mortgages of the Hudson River, Harlem and Wabash Valley Roads, all of which are showing improved finances and a good traffic, attract new buyers, and the Erie Convertibles and Sinking Funds have advanced within the week 3@3½ ₩ cent. Illinois Centrals are something better than at the close of the previous week, and in steady request, at 93@93½ ₩ cent. Among the Dividend Shares New-York Central opened on Monday at a decline of 1@1¼ ₩ cent. as on Saturday week, say from 82½ to 81½ ₩ cent., but soon recovered, and on Wednesday advanced to 83½@¾ ₩ cent. After the holiday of Thursday the market was somewhat tame, and finally closed on Saturday afternoon at 83 ₩ cent. Delaware and Hudson is weaker, selling at 97 ₩ cent. The City Bank shares are all firm, notwithstanding the partial reduction of dividends, and the occasional mysterious intimations of a Bullion Bank and a Gold Note Currency—the one to seal up hermetically the Deposits now kept in the City Banks, and the other to supersede the State Stock basis of the country circulation! We are not in the secrets of the financial conventicle at Clinton Hall, to know how these new lights progress, but Rumor says they are soon to bring their purpose to some sort of head. One thing is at least sure about it, to wit, that the Bank Note Currency of New-York was never so little in need of doctoring as at present, and never proved itself stronger in fact and in public confidence as through the trials of the late crisis, as we are prepared with data from the Bank Department to show. And in reference to the Deposit system, in this City, we believe it equally clear that the present *voluntary* practice of maintaining, in the aggregate, full 20 ₩ cent. in Specie is all that the business public require, and all that is consistent with the perfect freedom of our Banking Laws on this subject. Two of the Western Road Stocks are still sold with great freedom for the *Bear* account, and left off at 62 for Rock Island, and 72½ for Galena, as against 64 and 74 respectively on Saturday week. Both the Michigan Stocks show an improved demand—Central, 53¾, and Southern Guaranteed, 51½ ₩ cent. The Preference Shares of Harlem have advanced to 31 ₩ cent., and the shares of the Hudson River Company attract more attention, and leave off 34@34½ ₩ cent. In Reading, the dealings fluctuated 50@52½, closing at 52½ cash, and 51½ seller 60 days. The Panama shares are 2 ₩ cent. up. The traffic gained $47,000 in September, and £28,000 in October on the favorable result of last season, and from the peculiar nature of the freight and passenger charges over this line, the gain is substantially a clear one—equal in two months to 1½ ₩ cent. on the capital stock of $5,000,000. The closing price on Saturday was 120¾ ₩ cent. Pacific Mail shares are somewhat unsettled by the delay of the November dividend, and closed 103¾ ₩ cent. The delay has reference to the pending readjustment with Mr. Vanderbilt, and not to the means of paying the dividend, which are unquestionably superabundant. In the new Federal Stock transactions are unimportant, and will probably continue so until after January, when the first regular coupon will begin to carry interest. This Stock is received, at present, at the Bank Department, in pledge for Bank-note Circulation, at the rate of 89 ₩ cent.; but after January at 91 ₩ cent., to be equal, as the law requires, to the par of the regular 6 ₩ cent. stock of the State of New-York. The following is the course of the market for most of the active Stocks through the past week. The dealings left off rather inactive.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New Loan of U. S.	104⅜@104½ int. fm. Jan.
New-York Central	82¾@81½@83½@83
New-York and Erie	16⅜@16⅞@16⅜
Reading	50⅜@50@52¼@51½@52¼
Rock Island	64@61⅞@62¾@62
Michigan Southern	23⅜@22⅛@22¾
Michigan Southern preferred	51⅛@51@51⅜
Michigan Central	53¼@53⅛@53⅜
Toledo	32½@31½@32½
Galena	74@72@72⅜@72
Illinois Central	70⅜@70@70¾
Pacific Mail	104¾@103@104½@103⅝
Panama	119@121@120¾
Missouris	90½@90
Virginias	94@94½
Tennessees	96@97½
La Crosse Bonds	27@27½@27
Illinois Central Bonds	92½@93½@93
California Sevens	80@83@82

The Foreign Trade at the port of New-York for the past week shows a moderate Import entry, $1,998,095, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, as against $2,962,801 same week last season. The Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods are better than the previous week, though still below the scale of this time last year. The total is $1,356,126 against $2,111,[illegible] same in Nov., 1857. From the Cotton ports [illegible] the export movement of the week was unusually heavy for the season, 67,000 bales, creating about $4,500,000 exchange on Europe, in addition to our local supply. The Export of Specie, in consequence, has almost wholly ceased. The amount for the week is $15,357, against $498,525 same week last year. The Sub-Treasury balance on Saturday, stood $7,463,141, against $7,807,518 at the close of the previous week. Further remittances in Gold were made to the South through the week, while part of the Bank balances against the near cities were drawn home in Gold. As the Banks here had the full advantage of the last California remittance, the statement this afternoon, (which will be averaged by five business days only,) is expected to show a moderate increase on the Specie line. The last average was $28,030,217. The market for Money ruled with accustomed steadiness, and at moderate rates, both at Bank and on the Street. On Saturday the Stock Brokers were supplied, on application as borrowers, at 4 ₩ cent., and occasional deposits are voluntarily left with them at 3 ₩ cent. A line of choice 4@5 months' paper was discounted at 4½@4¾ ₩ cent., though the general terms made at Bank range 5@6 ₩ cent. for choice paper over 90 days, and 7 ₩ cent. for fair names, and 4@4½ for prime short acceptances. The rates of Exchange on London close 109@109½ ₩ cent. A parcel of Canada Bank bills on Saturday brought 109⅝@109 3-16, free of brokerage. Francs, irregular, 5.13¾@5.15 to the dollar.

According to the official Custom-house summary, by months, of the Foreign Trade at New-York, which we published a few days ago, the import entries for ten months of the calendar year, of foreign dry goods and general merchandise amounted to

amounted to	$126,930,000
Add three weeks in November	7,568,291
Total to date	$134,898,291
Against same time, 1857	205,767,053
Decrease this year to date	$71,308,762

The same tables make the Export of Domestic produce and miscellaneous goods (including foreign articles reexported) for ten months of the year to October 31

year to October 31	$51,300,000
Add three weeks in November	3,479,145
Total to date	$54,878,145
Against same time, 1857	67,377,927
Decrease this year to date	$12,499,782

The Export of Specie is made by the same tables to Oct. 31

tables to Oct. 31	$23,631,000
Add three weeks in November	341,190
Total to date	$23,972,190
Against same time, 1857	35,235,582
Decrease this year to date	$11,263,392

The receipts of California Gold and Foreign Specie at this port the 1st November, instant, since January 1, 1858, are:

From California		$31,816,707
Europe, Mexico, &c.		2,119,000
Total receipts		$33,935,707
In 1857, to same date:		
From California	$26,726,920	
From abroad	9,183,000	—$35,909,920
Decrease this season		$1,963,222

The English mails, by the *Canada* at Boston, were not delivered at our Post-Office until Saturday evening. They add nothing of fresh interest to the telegraphic summary from Halifax. The return from the Bank of England, for the week ending Nov. 3, gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Public Deposits	£6,576,441	Increase	£845,176
Other Deposits	12,349,726	Decrease	1,082,366
Rest	3,103,986	Increase	2,987
Gov. Securities	10,800,467	Unchanged	—
Other Securities	14,807,900	Increase	94,772
Notes Unempl'd	11,941,095	Decrease	319,805

The amount of notes in circulation is £21,362,845, being an increase of £137,985, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £18,612,886, showing a decrease of £519,591, when compared with the preceding return.

The following is the business of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company for the month of October:

	1858.	1857.
Received from coal	$200,702 35	$162,086 88
Received from merchandise	36,826 57	20,848 02
Received from travel, &c.	12,875 82	20,596 45
Total	$209,404 34	$213,530 05
Transp. roadway dumpage, renewal fund and all chgs.	$124,151 36	$106,564 49
Net profit for the month	$145,313 00	$106,975 56
Net profit previous 10 mos.	901,691 01	1,238,635 99
Total net profit for 11 mos.	$1,047,004 01	$1,345,611 55

The past week in the Coal Trade was cut short one day by Thanksgiving in Pennsylvania. The Reading tonnage is 28,524; Canal, 36,533. The *Miners' Journal* remarks:

"The demand for coal is good, but the scarcity of boats on the Canal and vessels at Port Richmond has checked the trade for the week from Schuylkill County. Many of the boats are now on their last trip, and, judging from the weather, the Canal navigation will in all probability close this year about the first of December."

It appears from one of the Cincinnati papers that the enterprising American abroad, whose Circular proposing for the round sum of $450,000 to "wind up" the Marietta Road, we recently have published, returned to the country and has gone West, armed with the authority of a portion of the European bondholders to begin his work. He has already retained Mr. Stansberry and Mr. Ewing, as eminent resident counsel in Ohio. At the time of publishing the Circular as translated from the Paris edition, we intimated the indorsement of two of the partners of the house of Greene & Co. in that city. We have since seen a London edition of the same document, dated as far back as Aug. 2, with the indorsement attached, in lithograph form, of Robert Benson & Co., who say:

"The chief agent will be M. Samuel Hallett, of the State of New-York, who will have associated to him in his letters of instruction, Ex-President, the Hon. Millard Fillmore, one of the most distinguished lawyers in the United States, and as consulting counsel they will be supported by the Hon. J. Y. Mason, present Minister in Paris, and the Hon. E. M. Dallas, present Minister here, on the return of these gentlemen to the United States, which it is understood will take place at an early date."

The probability is that Messrs. Benson ventured this early indorsement on the authority or force of the distinguished names of the American Ministers in Paris and London. They were not likely to know on their personal knowledge, or by canvassing the subject with their American correspondents, that Mr. Samuel Hallett is the man with "the ability to carry through the proposed matter." We do not undertake now to say that *he is not*. We mean to intimate, however, that Mr. Dallas and Mr. Mason have assumed no ordinary responsibility by avouching that *he is*. On this point a Washington letter, in another part of this paper, may throw some light. And in reference to the use of Mr. Fillmore's name, we may as well repeat directly—as that gentleman is *not* in Europe—what we have said before hypothetically, that at the date of the Circular, and up to a very recent date, *he* had not been consulted or given advice on the details of the scheme, and his own personal acquaintance with its American author is but slight; his letters of introduction being based on his reputation in Western New-York for energy *and enterprise!*

The following table will show the fluctuations in Consols since the 30th ult.:

Nov.	For Money. Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.	For Account. Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.
Mon. 1	97⅞	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut
Tues. 2	97⅞	98⅛	98	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
Wed. 3	98	98⅛	98	98	98⅛	98
Thur. 4	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	98⅛	98⅛
Fri. 5	97⅞	98	98	97⅞	98	98

The discount market in London is quoted ⅛@¼ ₩ cent. dearer, outside the Bank, though the rates are still below the Bank minimum. The recent course of the Bank management in declining to follow down the terms made in the open market, turns out to have been a prudent one, notwithstanding the earnest criticism of the London *Times*. That journal says of the Stock and Discount markets, Nov. 4:

"The English funds opened with great dulness this morning on the announcement of the increased withdrawals of gold, and soon experienced a further decline. The first quotation of Consols for money was 97⅞@98, whence they receded to 97⅝@¾, remaining without further alteration to the official close. After regular hours there was a recovery of an eighth. The fact of its being the day for the weekly court at the Bank led to no speculation, since it was, of course, assumed that, after their rate of discount has been maintained for four or five weeks at 1 ₩ cent. above that of every other establishment, they are not likely to reduce it when the difference is scarcely more than a half ₩ cent. Indeed, to act consistently, they should now make an upward movement, since, if it was desirable to demand an extra 1 ₩ cent., when a slight withdrawal of gold was merely in prospect, they should at least adopt an equally cautious course when a rather active drain is positively taking place.

In the Stock Exchange to-day the rate for loans on Government Securities was fully 2 ₩ cent. In the discount market the minimum rate is 2¼."

American Railways.					
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do. 7 ₩ cent., 1869	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		
Do. Frankland 7 ₩ ct.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		
Do. $100 shares	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		
Michigan Cent. 8 ₩ ct.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		
Do. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		
Do. (sinking fund)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		
Do. $100 shares	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		
M. N. & N. I. 7 ₩ ct.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		
Do. $100 shares	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		
N. Y. Cen. 6 ₩ ct.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		
Do. do. 7 ₩ ct. con.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		
Do. do. $100 shares	[illegible]	[illegible]	71		
N. Y. & E. 7 ₩ ct. 2d m.	[illegible]	[illegible]	71		77½
Do. do. sinking fund	—	—	—		
Do. do. [illegible]	—	—	—		
Do. do. $100 shares	14	to	16		
Pa. C. R. 6 ₩ ct. 1st m.	[illegible]	to	93		
Do. do. 2d mort. ster.	[illegible]	to	90		

Mr. Satterthwaite remarks in his circular, that the rise from New-York is not yet responded to. Of State Stocks Messrs. Baring report: "Massachusetts Sterling held at 103; Maryland Sterling at 96; Pennsylvania 5's Bonds at 83; Virginia Sterling offered at 96, the 6's at 82; United States new loan at 95; Canada 6's, 116½; New-Brunswick 6's, 112@113; Nova-Scotia 6's, 112@113; Quebec-City 101½, ex. div.

As Canal navigation draws to a close, the following return of the revenue for the season, at reduced tolls as compared with previous seasons, is of interest. Although the gain in revenue collected is small, it indicates a considerable increase in the weight of the Canal movement:

	Second Week Nov.	To 15th Nov.
1858	$66,976	$2,016,457
1857	80,096	1,945,622
1856	121,812	[illegible]
1855	114,140	2,632,000
1854	91,376	2,611,000
1853	119,960	3,005,654
1852	116,085	2,946,126

The following are the Interior Exchange rates and prices for Land Warrants, reported by Messrs. Le Huray & Co., No. 9 Wall-street, on Saturday:

Banks.	Dis.	Banks.	Dis.
N. Y. State	⅛@ —	Mobile	par.
New-England	⅛@ —	Ohio, Ind. and Ky.	⅜@ ½
Jersey	⅛@ —	Indiana Free	1 @ —
Philadelphia	⅛@ —	Missouri	⅜@ —
Penn. Country	⅛@ —	Michigan	⅜@ —
Penn. par in Phil.	1-5@ —	Illinois and Wis.	1 @1½
Baltimore City	⅛@ —	Tennessee Old	1 @ —
Maryland	⅛@ —	Tennessee Free	2 @ —
Virginia Old	⅛@ —	Canada	⅜@ —
Virginia Free	⅛@ —	Phila. Checks	⅛@ —
North Carolina	⅛@ ⅜	Balt. Checks	⅛@ —
S. Carolina & Ga.	⅛@ —	Boston Checks	⅛@ —
New-Orleans	Par		

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.	Selling.
160 acres	86	87
120 acres	76	79
80 acres	86	87
40 acres	110	115

Messrs. Thompson Brothers quote Land Warrants as follows:

A decline in Land Warrants to-day (Saturday) consequent upon a lighter demand, and the offering of heavy lots in the market since yesterday.

Buying.		Selling.	
40 acres, per acre	110	40 acres, per acre	115
80 acres, per acre	83	80 acres, per acre	86
120 acres, per acre	74	120 acres, per acre	77
160 acres, per acre	83	160 acres, per acre	86

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE NEW-ORLEANS BANKS.

Banks.	Loans. Nov. 13.	Nov. 6.	Specie. Nov. 13.	Nov. 6.
Citizens' Bank	4,369,716	4,032,756	2,762,101	2,419,975
Canal Bank	1,961,381	1,773,363	972,723	838,370
Louisiana	2,316,682	2,345,329	2,624,366	2,732,603
Louisiana State	4,677,839	4,637,529	3,571,686	3,526,664
Mech. & Trad.	621,329	632,863	441,218	459,730
Bk. of N. Orl'ns	1,373,675	1,346,269	783,807	810,890
Southern Bank	162,680	160,383	722,475	737,081
Union Bank	1,018,634	1,194,379	580,309	560,387
Bank of J. Robb	206,236	266,601	275,298	267,687
Crescent City	239,339	239,302	201,336	260,881
Bank of America	399,300	666,104	329,459	337,536
Total	18,182,811	18,107,507	13,635,597	13,840,582
	Increase	$86,110	Increase	$484,015

Banks.	Circulation. Nov. 13.	Nov. 6.	Deposits. Nov. 13.	Nov. 6.
Citizens' Bank	2,187,075	2,205,920	4,954,683	4,546,968
Canal Bank	589,630	585,260	1,453,647	1,203,682
Louisiana	712,509	748,259	4,275,333	4,137,750
Louisiana State	1,445,895	1,428,300	4,894,184	4,703,082
Mech. & Traders'	166,640	176,665	666,118	641,500
Bk. of N. Orleans	431,680	442,340	1,085,016	1,173,382
Southern Bank	214,070	206,465	347,703	280,630
Union Bank	343,145	345,755	340,067	345,616
Bank of J. Robb	380,310	378,805	433,492	469,086
Crescent City	152,645	148,650	448,375	422,313
Bank of America	330,540	335,195	255,655	243,366
Total	7,010,004	7,055,714	20,330,777	19,329,566
	Increase	$44,290	Increase	$1,007,911

Banks.	Exchange. Nov. 13.	Nov. 6.	Due Dist. Banks. Nov. 13.	Nov. 6.
Citizens' Bank	2,052,060	2,226,190	419,159	437,346
Canal Bank	1,640,900	1,462,360	179,035	145,263
Louisiana	1,263,110	1,060,231	[illegible]	275,400
Louisiana State	783,398	746,401	434,271	425 194
Mech. and Trad.	510,923	444,930	26,990	40,557
B'k of N. Orleans	743,721	749,830	105,500	3,667
Southern Bank	545,961	451,537		
Union Bank	459,546	369,007	101,750	74,206
Bank of J. Robb	302,810	351,159	27,822	34,013
Crescent City	252,707	165,734	15,515	11,021
Bank of America	15,001	8,901		
Total	8,574,969	8,000,217	1,305,361	1,365,519
	Increase	$574,452	Increase	$140,152

The New-Orleans *Picayune*, of November, remarks on the above statement:

The Bank Statement for the week shows a continued and heavy increase in Deposits and Coin, while the Discounts remain nearly stationary. These features sufficiently explain the great ease of Money, and point moreover to its certain continuance for some time to come. With such a load of Specie as our Banks now hold, the Exchanges are still largely in our favor—that is, they are now at a point which admits the transmission of Bullion free of cost. Any fractional decline in sight funds will therefore cause a further supply of gold. The interior balances, as will be seen, are slightly on the increase. The discount brokers have very little paper to show, and such as is taken ranges from 6@8 ₩ cent. according to dates of maturity. Stocks meet with good inquiry, and those of the Free Banks which offer a margin are still tending upward.

There is no alteration in Exchange. Foreign is dull, though the supply is not excessive. We quote clear Sterling 107⅜@107⅝. Bill of Lading drafts, 106⅜@107. Francs, 5f.30@5f.26¼. Sixty day bills on New-York, 1½@2¼ ₩ cent. discount for extremes. Sight, ⅜@1 ₩ cent. discount. Bank checks, ⅛.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

☞ SIGHT AND TIME BILLS, on all the Southern cities, purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
Sept. 24, 1858.

Markets by Telegraph.

Buffalo, Saturday, Nov. 20—6 P. M.

Flour quiet, but firm. Supply light, and holders not anxious to realize. Sales 800 bbls., mostly better grades, at $5 25@$5 50 for good to choice Extra Ohio, Indiana, and Canada; $5 75@$5 87½ for Double Extras. Wheat firm; demand for milling; prices unchanged. Sales 14,000 bushels, at $1 10 for Red Ohio; $1 12½ for White Wabash; 90c. for Extra Milwaukee Club. Corn quiet and nominal at 62c.@63. Barley dull and heavy at 60c.@65c. Rye scarce and quoted at 68c.@70c. Oats scarce and firm; small sales at 50c. Whisky steady. Sales 100 bbls., at 20½c. Dressed Hogs are selling at $5 25. *Receipts*—2,500 bbls. Flour; 1,500 bushels Wheat; 21,000 bushels Corn.

Cincinnati, Saturday, Nov. 20—6 P. M.

Flour—Sales of 9,000 bbls., at $5 25@$5 30 for Superfine. Whisky advanced to 20c. Hogs in better demand, and prices higher; sales 6,000, at $6 20@$6 40 for those averaging 200 lbs. Receipts to-day, 10,000. The weather continues favorable for slaughtering. Lard closed firm.

Oswego, Saturday, Nov. 20—6 P. M.

Flour in good demand; sales 800 bbls. at $5@$5 75 for good to choice extra Oswego brands. Wheat a shade easier, with moderate demand; sales 20,000 bushels, at 75c.@78c. for common to choice Chicago Spring; 65c. for damaged do.; and $1 for Canadian Club. Oats quiet. Barley dull; sales 10,000 bushels Canada, at 75c. Rye scarce and nominal, at 62c. Canal Freights steady—Flour 30c.; Wheat 8½c.; Corn 8c. to New-York. *Lake Imports*—17,000 bushels Wheat. *Canal Exports*—19,000 bbls. Flour; 13,000 bushels Wheat; 7,600 bushels Oats; 5,000 bushels Barley. Weather mild and warmer.

Chicago, Saturday, Nov. 20—6 P. M.

Flour firm. Wheat dull at 63c. Corn closed with a declining tendency; sales at 57c. Oats firm. *Shipments to Buffalo*—12,500 bushels Wheat. *Shipments to Oswego*—1,600 bbls. Flour. *Receipts*—1,200 bbls. Flour; 18,000 bushels Wheat; 6,600 bushels Corn.

New-Orleans, Saturday, Nov. 20.

Cotton steady; sales to-day, 8,500 bales. Sugar advanced ⅛c.; sales at 6⅛c. Molasses advanced 1c. Gunnies, 9c. Freights—Cotton to Havre, 1⅛c.

Mobile, Saturday, Nov. 20.

Cotton firm and unchanged; Middling, 10⅞c.; sales to-day, 4,000 bales.

Charleston, Saturday, Nov. 20.

Cotton unchanged; sales to-day, 1,500 bales.

Baltimore, Saturday, Nov. 20.

Flour steady for Ohio, at $5 12½; Howard-street dull. Wheat dull but steady; sales of Red at $1 20@$1 28, and White at $1 30@$1 50. Corn—New White, 60c.@66c.; old Yellow, 80c.@83c.; new do. 65c.@78c. Provisions quiet. Whisky firm and unchanged.

Mobile, Friday, Nov. 19.

Cotton—Sales to-day, 3,000 bales, at unchanged prices. The sales of the week foot up 16,500 bales, and the receipts 21,500, against 14,500 last year. Receipts ahead last year, 97,000 bales. Stocks 86,000 bales. Freights to Liverpool 9-16d., and to Havre 1⅛c.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

Philadelphia, Saturday, Nov. 20.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 95½; Reading Railroad, 26; Morris Canal, 50; Long Island Railroad, 11¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 46⅛.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Columbia, for Charleston—A. S. Willington, lady and servant, Mrs. J. M. Bee, Miss Bee, Miss C. G. Bee, Mr. Menbove and son, Jas. M. Trumpet, Mrs. E. B. White and lady, 2 children and servant, W. K. Kitchen and lady, [illegible] Kitchen, Mrs. W. K. Kitchen, 2 Misses Kitchen, D. K. Dodge, Mrs. Fowler's friend, Miss [illegible]

[illegible]

In steamship Florida, for Savannah—Mr. and Mrs. E. Hopkins, infant and servant, Miss Spencer, Mrs. J. Hayden, Mrs. Col. Wade, Miss Wade, Mrs. W. W. Haberaham, Miss Black, Mrs. M. C. Wilkins, 2 children and servant, Mrs. Logan, Mrs. Wm. Belden, J. H. Parker, B. C. Ingersoll, B. F. Briggs, A. T. Howard, Mrs. Low, Miss Low, Miss Virginia Brown, Mrs. Frank Winter and son, Mrs. Swinney and child, Miss M. A. Barnes, J. P. Holton, J. Ells, Masters Frank and Verner Haberaham, Miss E. Malone, Miss A. Duncan, H. F. Salisbury, F. Diets, Miss Day, Mrs. Miller and 2 children, Miss C. Stiles, Miss C. J. Mickles, Mrs. M. A. Stiles, Miss E. Stiles, Miss Washburn, Mrs. Clark, son and servant, E. Eccles, Jno. Neilson, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Hunter, J. A. Edwards, James Stewart, Mrs. J. L. Sealsbury and 4 children, Mrs. E. B. Shed, Mrs. Anderson, L. Marvel, E. B. Smith, G. Perkins, Jos. Vose, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Hawkins, Clarence Gordon, E. L. Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Woodruff, W. C. Trowbridge, A. H. Davenport, E. F. Butts, G. N. Weyle, Miss Berrian, Mrs. H. Kahn and infant, Miss Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. W. Carrington, 3 children and infant, Mr. and Mrs. D. Carrington and 3 children, S. C. Fonda, J. W. Cummings, Jas. A. King, J. T. Bradshaw, M. H. Dennis, A. Protant, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Jordan, A. W. Smith, H. S. Smith, Mrs. Bancroft and daughter, Mrs. W. H. Farrell, Miss Fannie Wilcox, Wm. H. Macomb, Geo. B. Wilkinson, Chas. T. Secor, Geo. Robertson, Jr., Mrs. L. A. McKinley, 4 children and 2 servants, Mrs. L. D. Niles, Miss E. J. Stevens, Mrs. Blower, Miss L. M. Backus, Miss Randall, M. Kahn, E. Kahn, Mrs. Nelson and 2 daughters, Hiram Wood, Jas. McFarland, N. S. Finney, J. F. Kelly, E. Smith, H. G. Badger, C. L. Call, Wm. Smith, S. D. Miles, B. D. Metcalf, Jno. S. McChesney, E. F. Hawks, J. V. Dorland, H. Eldridge, J. J. Fitchet, Danl. Curtis, E. M. Goodwin, G. T. Olmstead, Edw. T. Blair, Jas. Tuttle, H. E. Cooper, B. Ross, Saml. Gray, B. H. Hardie, J. Levy, E. T. Moorman, and 260 in the steerage.

In steamship Montgomery, for Savannah—Dr. S. B. Swann, U. S. N., Miss Mary J. Hall, Miss Worthington, Miss Spruhan, Mrs. A. Whiteman, Mrs. Dwyer, Frederick Jones, Mrs. E. Henry, Miss A. Prince, Francis Seifert, Miss Margaret Fulham, Miss Mary Barnard, Miss Mary A. Lloyd, Mrs. Sanderkin and child, Samuel Jones, Capt. Norton, H. D. King, H. Cottrell, George S. Brower, Merritt Washman, H. W. Green, V. H. McGowan, Jos. T. Chase, Nicholas Powers, Saml. Jones, Jr., J. D. Miller, L. D. Carpenter, T. C. Howard, Capt. Crabtree and lady, W. F. Lansing, E. C. Beardsley, Chas. Bird, Asa K. Hill, Thos. Davey, S. Osborn, Mrs. Atkins, Mrs. T. W. Burr and child, Mrs. Mary O'Keefe, Miss A. Cole, Wm. Day and lady, Wm. A. Fraser, J. G. Henley, Mrs. J. G. Henley and 7 children, Miss Mary Lewis, Miss Mary F. Bease, Wm. C. Fulham, Mrs. W. C. Fulham, Dr. E. Henry, C. Henry, J. C. Beale, Robt. Gaston, Francis Kelley, Henry Hardick, Jas. Turner, F. Beecher, Francis Titcomb, Saml. F. Wheedon, D. Marshal, Michael Croley, Wm. Davis, S. C. Crandall, Chas. Bennard, Carey Solomon, H. Buelleer, A. C. Plume, Robt. McCune, David Gawley, J. M. Hager, F. Beal, and 75 in the steerage.

In steamship Jamestown, for Norfolk, Richmond, &c.—J. Brewer, G. Egans, A. J. Gray, Robt. Dunlop, James Dunlop, C. W. Hopkins, S. A. Meath, N. Post, A. J. Ward, F. Lewis, R. Wiggins, Geo. N. Smith, Eugene A. Thompson, Dr. Rives, Dr. R. Rives, Miss A. Benton, Mrs. James Christy, Jas. Henderson, John Grayson, Hy. Kroehl, H. W. Shaw, J. Stringer, Ed. Waters, J. H. Fitzhenri, J. T. Randolph, Mrs. Cooper and child, Alfred Dorland, C. F. Raymond, J. Alsenberg and lady, Mrs. S. A. Blackley and 3 children, J. J. Crewe, S. Robinson, J. H. Bowditch, A. K. Lipberger, J. M. Ferris and son, Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. C. Wolfe, Walt Powell, C. Moran, Miss Schenck, Mrs. F. E. Cauvet, Mr. Brown, lady and child, A. S. Fiske, Dr. Sargent and lady, and 17 in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Black Warrior, from New-Orleans and Havana—Mrs. L. Niebber, Mrs. A. Chomas and daughter, G. L. G. Harvey, Miss H. Waldorf, Capt. O. Page, D. N. Bernstiss, C. Richter, J. Hartman, J. Bearers, G. M. Mason, M. M. [illegible], W. Knight, Miss E. Hamilton, Miss M. Stacey, H. Castillo, D. Villalancilla, A. S. Donaseck, F. Alfonso and servant, Mrs. F. Prisaso, F. Alfaro, C. S. Meatsch, R. Malla, C. Cacho, Roger Herzey, James Knight, Louis Sanders, J. Sinclair, G. Wilson, J. Blake.

In steamship Alabama, from Savannah—James Freeman, lady and 2 children, Dr. J. M. Johnston, Henry Long, F. Flood, A. C. Coquillard, Mrs. Croppsey, Miss Conrard, V. B. G. Ross, John Dismey, George Browne, Geo. Gray.

In packet-ship Neptune, from Liverpool—Mr. Clark, of Kentucky; Mrs. R. G. Marshall, of Canandaigua.

In bark Emily, from Havana—M. Parynaya, of Havana.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	6 55	Sun sets	4 36	Moon sets	6 52

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	8 12	Gov. Island	9 08	Hell Gate	10 39

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY, Nov. 20.

Cleared.

Steamships Montgomery, Crocker, Savannah, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Jamestown, Parrish, Norfolk, H. Ludlam; Florida, Crowell, Savannah, S. L. Mitchill & Co.; Columbia, Berry, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Moses Taylor, Gray, Aspinwall, M. O. Roberts.

Steamer Boston, Sellew, Philadelphia, F. Perkins.

Ships Neptune's Favorite, Emmerton, San Francisco, W. T. Coleman & Co.; City of Glasgow, (Br.,) Muir, Glasgow, Gillespie, Dean & Co.; S. Thompson, Pendleton, Savannah, S. Thompson's Nephew; G. B. Lamar, Bradley, Mobile, Dunham & Dimon.

Barks Martha's Vineyard, Robinson, Charleston, Dunham & Dimon; White Cloud, Miller, San Juan, C. Durand; Maine, King, Boston, Bassett, Bacon & Co.; Nugget, (Br.,) Doane, St. John, N. B., Eniston Bros.; Trajan, Conant, Mobile, Laytin & Hurlbut.

Brig Atlantic, (Br.,) Sims, Nassau, F. T. Montello.

Schooners Lavinia, Jane, Ketchum, Norfolk, M. Bedell; Sattie, Taylor, Boston, J. H. Nickerson; A. Conaier, Johnson, Nassau, J. Eneas; E. S. Potter, Potter, Key West, Benner & Drake; Sea Witch, Egbert, Havana, Thos. Gilmartin; Whirlwind, Maxey, Jacksonville, D. B. Dearborn; Ringgold, Groot, Alexandria, Safford & Dodge; J. H. Harris, Charles, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Gallego, Smith, Richmond, C. H. Pierson; Wolcott, Parker, Boston, Dayton & Sprague; Emma, Hanfield, Para and a market, Corning, Bento & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Black Warrior, Smith, New-Orleans 12th inst., via Havana, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Crocheron & Co.

Steamer Osprey, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Curlew, Ayre, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Ship Derby, (of Salem,) Hutchinson, Manila July 4, and Anjier Aug. 10, with hemp to order. Had steady N. N. winds off Cape Horn, which point she passed Sept. 29, and St. Helena Oct. 4. 19th inst., at 2 A. M., Fire Island light bearing N. ½ E. 10 miles, took a pilot from boat Jane, (No. 1.) The D. has experienced heavy N. W. winds for the last 6 days.

Bark Almena, Robertson, Talcahuano Sept. 6, with copper ore and wool to John Randolph & Co. Has experienced strong N. W. winds for the last 4 days. Aug. 15, John Rhodeda, seaman, of Holland, died.

Schr. Christiana Keen, Stacey, Bucksville, S. C., 9 ds., with naval stores to Watson & Mears.

Schr. John, Burton, Wilmington, N. C., 10 ds., with naval stores to E. S. Powell.

Schr. Annie M. Edwards, Edwards, Petersburg, Va., 36 hours, with cotton, &c., to Rowland & Banks.

Schr. Spray, Price, Georgetown, D. C., 4 ds., with flour, &c., to master.

Schr. Hamilton, Ogden, Georgetown, D. C., 3 ds., with flour to Merrill & Abbott.

Schr. Susan Sprague, Jayne, Bridgeport, for Washington, D. C.

Schr. S. M. Shaddick, Williams, Middletown, Ct., for Philadelphia.

Schr. Euphemia, Thompson, St. Domingo City Oct. 30, with sugar, &c., to S. W. Lewis. Left no Am. vessels in port. 11th inst., lat. 32 37, lon. 73 05, spoke bark Algonquin, from Shanghae for New-York.

Schr. Anvil, Phinney, Newark, for Pembroke, Me.

Schr. Brazos, Dickenson, Portland, Ct., for Albany.

Schr. Oregon, Mayo, Albany, for Portland, Me.

WIND—During the day, from W. N. W. to W. S. W.

Arrived.....Sunday, Nov. 21.

Steamship Alabama, Schenck, Savannah 62 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Saml. L. Mitchill & Son. 19th, 1 P. M., saw steamship Marion, from New-York for Charleston.

Steamer Delaware, Copes, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. to F. Perkins.

Steamer Pelican, Aldrich, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Ship Neptune, (packet,) Peabody, Liverpool Oct. 22, with mdse. and 319 passengers to C. H. Marshall & Co. Has experienced heavy westerly gales, and been 6 days west of Georges. 14th inst., Patrick Brien, a seaman, of Waterford, was washed from the forecastle deck overboard, and lost.

Bark Elf, Percival, Baltimore 3 ds., in ballast to Sinken & Ironsides. Has had heavy gales from N. to N. W. the whole passage.

Bark Emily, Tilton, Havana 4th inst., with sugar, cigars, &c., to Albert Horn.

Brig Wanonah, Dow, Port Ewen, for Key West.

Schr. G. R. Laufair, (of New-Haven,) Laufair, Baracoa Nov. 1, with fruit to Thos. Gilmartin. Experienced heavy northerly gales the entire passage. Nov. 1, in Crooked Island Passage, was boarded by a boat, which reported the brig P. R. Hickborn, Capt. Steel, at Fortune Island, ldg. salt, for Boston.

Schr. Thos. Potter, Mott, New-London.

Schr. Stella, Ware, Port Ewen, for Attakapas.

Schr. Dolphin, Lord, Rondout, for Boston.

Sloop Oliver Ames, French, Taunton, with mdse.

WIND—During the day, from N. E., with rain.

Below.

Capt. Hazzard, of steamtug W. B. Webb, reports the brig Sheet Anchor, from Turk's Island, with loss of maintopmast and part of mainmast. Also, one bark.

Sailed.

Steamships New-York, (Brem.,) Von Santen, Bremen; Kangaroo, Jeffrey, Liverpool; Moses Taylor, McGowan, Aspinwall; Florida, Crowell, Savannah; Montgomery, Crocker, do.; Columbia, Berry, Charleston; Jamestown, Parrish, Norfolk, &c. Ships Graham's Polly, Norton, Antwerp; Prima Donna, Pray, San Francisco; Eliza Hamilton, Lewis, New-Orleans; G. B. Lamar, Bradley, London. Bark Martha's Vineyard, Robinson, Charleston. Brig Anita Owen, Ray, Nuevitas. From Quarantine—Ship Adirondack, Taylor, New-Orleans.

By Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 20—Arr. ships Ocean Pearl, and Barnabas Webb, Liverpool; Memphis, Bordeaux; Wm. Wirt, Marseilles; Portland, London.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 20—Below, bark Rover, from New-York. In the offing, a brig, supposed to be the Athena, from Liverpool.

Spoken, &c.

E. Brockman—brig, hd. E., Nov. 11, off Hatteras.

Maria Sommers—bark, from Calcutta for Boston, Aug. 26, lat. 33 08 S., lon. 11 36 E.

Tallisman—ship, hd. S., Oct. 17, lat. 3 10 S., lon. 30 30.

VERMIN DESTROYERS.

MEYER'S
MIRACULOUS
VERMIN DESTROYER,
FOR THE DESTRUCTION AND EXTERMINATION OF
RATS,
MICE,
COCKROACHES,
BUGS,
FLEAS,
ANTS,
MOSQUITOES,
MOTHS,
GARDEN INSECTS,
[illegible],
WITHOUT THE USE OF POISON.

The chemical preparations known under the above name have been in use for the last twenty-five years, in almost all parts of the Old World, and now introduced into the United States, where they have already met with a [illegible] have obtained for their inventor and [illegible] world-wide celebrity. His extraordinary [illegible] been employed by the Courts of Russia, England, Austria, Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony, Belgium, [illegible] Naples, &c., &c., from most of whom he has received [illegible] every title and appointment, among them [illegible] diplomas, certificates and other documents.

The Medical Faculties of the most celebrated Universities have examined these preparations, and their reports declare them to be "perfectly INNOXIOUS TO MAN AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS."

The effect of his remedies is truly astonishing [illegible] by his practical experience of twenty-five years [illegible] in different parts of the globe.

For the greater convenience of the inhabitants of New-York, Mr. MEYER will make annual contracts with proprietors of houses, manufactories, hotels, [illegible] [illegible], breweries and gardens, the managers of public buildings, hospitals, steamboats, prisons, lime-houses, &c., &c., by which he engages to free their establishments from all sorts of vermin and [illegible] KEEP THEM FREE FROM IT PERMANENTLY.

The general depot for MEYER'S MIRACULOUS VERMIN DESTROYER is located at No. 512 BROADWAY, CORNER OF HOUSTON-ST., where contracts may be made, and where the above preparations, together with the detailed instructions concerning their use, *may be had for prices from* [illegible] cents to one dollar.

General Agent for all the United States and the Canadas is

FREDERICK V. RUSHTON, Druggist,
No. 10 Astor House, and No. 417 Broadway,
Corner of Canal-st., New-York.

The preparations will also be sold by all [illegible] druggists in the United States.

By the following documents it will be seen that the above-named statements are borne out by the [illegible] the evidence of official individuals.

CERTIFICATES.

Office of the Governors of the [illegible]
Rotunda, Park, New-York, July [illegible]

Mr. JOSEPH MEYER, Practical Chemist [illegible] posed to remove Vermin from the City Prison [illegible] by means of his explosive remedy, this is [illegible] he has performed the same in a most satisfactory manner, in the extermination of Rats, Mice, Bugs, Roaches, &c.

WASHINGTON SMITH, [illegible]
Anthony Dugro, Secretary.

Office of the Governors of the Almshouse,
Rotunda, Park, New-York, July [illegible]

Mr. JOSEPH MEYER, Practical Chemist, [illegible] posed to remove Vermin from Bellevue [illegible] means of his explosive remedy, this is [illegible] has performed the same in the most satisfactory manner in the destruction of Bedbugs, Roaches, &c.

WASHINGTON SMITH, [illegible]
Anthony Dugro, Secretary.

Office of the United States [illegible]
Provisions and Clothing,
Navy-Yard, New-York, July [illegible]

This is to certify that JOSEPH MEYER [illegible] has, by the use of his preparations [illegible] rats from Government store No. 5 of this [illegible] which was infested with these destructive [illegible] that I witnessed an extraordinary [illegible] remedies by Mr. MEYER. Although [illegible] his Powder about their places of resort, only a few [illegible] soon after, in less than 15 minutes, the [illegible] the room was literally covered with them, some [illegible] dead, others dying; and I feel assured that by [illegible] plications of the Chemical Powder, [illegible] very efficacious,) Mr. MEYER would entirely clear [illegible] of these obnoxious insects.

JNO. D. [illegible]
Inspector of Provisions and Clothing.

Office of the Superintendent of Police,
No. 413 Broome-st., New-York, July 13, 1858.

Joseph Meyer, Esq.—Sir: Upon the [illegible] of your remedy for the destruction of Vermin, Rats, Bugs, [illegible] its application in some of the Station-houses, [illegible] pleasure in communicating to you that it proved [illegible] successful in exterminating these annoyances [illegible] fully commend its use to housekeepers, as a [illegible] remedy when infested by these troublesome [illegible] Yours respectfully,

F. A. TALLMADGE, Superintendent of Police.

New-York, No. 40 Warren-street, [illegible]

This is to certify that JOSEPH MEYER, [illegible] cal Chemist, has used this exterminating [illegible] destruction of Vermin in our five dwelling-houses [illegible] situated on Fourteenth-street and Second-avenue, [illegible] fully testify to its instantaneous and [illegible] on Waterbugs, Roaches and Garden Insects, [illegible] been eye-witnesses to their destruction in [illegible] after the application of his Powder.

G. S. GUNTHER & [illegible]

Hanau, May [illegible]

This is to certify that JOSEPH MEYER, [illegible] cal Chemist to their Majesties, the Emperor [illegible] and the King of Prussia, has employed his [illegible] the destruction of Rats, Mice, Roaches, [illegible] other kinds of Vermin, in the Royal Palaces [illegible] Potsdam and Sans-Souci, and that he has [illegible] clearing these buildings entirely from [illegible] named Vermin.

DE [illegible]

Master of the Household of His Royal Majesty [illegible] Prussia, and Superintendent of the Royal [illegible]

Similar certificates have been obtained by Mr. MEYER from the Masters of the Household of the following [illegible] eigns:

The Emperors of Russia, Austria, and Emperor [illegible] of England.

The Kings of Belgium, Holland, Naples, Bavaria, [illegible] Saxony, and all the Princes of the German [illegible]

From the Naval Department of France, and [illegible] Department of Holland; the Ministers of War [illegible] Interior of most of the above-named [illegible]

From the Lord Mayor of London, [illegible]

From the Governors of numerous Hospitals and [illegible] Public Institutions.

From the Directors of many Railroad and Steamboat Companies, &c.

THE ORIGINAL OF ALL WHICH MAY BE SEEN And examined at the Office, No. 512 Broadway, [illegible] Houston-st.

FREDERICK V. RUSHTON,
General Agent for the United States and Canadas,
No. 10 Astor House, and
No. 417 Broadway, corner Canal-st.

M. L. Phillips, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, 22D INST., [illegible] the Bazaar, No. 31 Crosby-st., at 12 o'clock, a [illegible] ber of horses, wagons, harness, &c. Also one [illegible] hand grocery wagon.

N. B.—Advances made on all personal property [illegible] sale.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.
[illegible]

Names.	Leaves.	For.	Days.
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	[illegible]
Glasgow	New-York	Glasgow	[illegible]
Vanderbilt	New-York	Southampton	[illegible]
Bavaria	New-York	Southampton	[illegible]
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	[illegible]
Prince Albert	New-York	Galway	[illegible]
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	[illegible]
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	[illegible]
Arago	New-York	Southampton	[illegible]
Hammonia	New-York	Southampton	[illegible]
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	[illegible]

FROM EUROPE.

Names.	Leaves.	For.	Days.
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	[illegible]
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	[illegible]
Prince Albert	Galway	New-York	[illegible]
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	[illegible]
Arago	Southampton	New-York	[illegible]
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	[illegible]
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	[illegible]
Weser	Bremen	New-York	[illegible]
Edinburg	Glasgow	New-York	[illegible]
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	[illegible]
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	[illegible]

FOR CALIFORNIA.

Names.	Leaves.	For.	Days.
Washington	New-York	San Juan	[illegible]
Star of the West	New-York	Aspinwall	[illegible]
Quaker City	New-Orleans	[illegible]	[illegible]

FOR MEXICO.

Names.	Leaves.	For.	Days.
Tennessee	New-Orleans	Vera Cruz	[illegible]

FOR HAVANA.

Names.	Leaves.	For.	Days.
Black Warrior	New-York	Havana	[illegible]
Isabel	Charleston	Havana	[illegible]

Memoranda, Disasters, &c.

Steamship Circassian, which left this port [illegible] on Friday, will touch at St. Johns, N. F., [illegible] next. All telegraphic dispatches left at the [illegible] Telegraph Company's office, No. 21 Wall-street, [illegible] Merchants' Exchange, previous to Tuesday [illegible] post, for Europe, will be forwarded by that steamer. Money will be refunded for all messages which [illegible] reach the steamer.

For California.—The U. S. mail steamship [illegible] Taylor, Capt. A. G. Gray, left on Saturday for Aspinwall, with the California mails and the usual complement of passengers. The Star of the West follows on the [illegible] December.

The Bremen steamship New-York, Capt. Von Santen, left on Saturday for Bremen, with 80 cabin and 76 steerage passengers.

The ship Agnes Leeds, arrived yesterday, sailed from Antwerp Oct. 7, and Flushing Roads 16th, with 126 passengers. Experienced heavy gales during the passage; split sails, &c. Nov. 8, lat. [illegible], lon. [illegible], saw the wreck of a ship's spars, the latter [illegible] broken off about 15 feet above the deck, painted white; yards black—supposed to be [illegible] the deck [illegible] yards; from the number of yard-arms appearing [illegible] water. Saw a number of barrels in the water.

The Russian steam frigate General Admiral was [illegible] morning docked in the great Balance Dock and towed to the Novelty Works, for the purpose of receiving her machinery. The steamboat John Potter, of the [illegible] Amboy line, was this (Saturday) afternoon lifted [illegible] the above Dock, for examination. The ship E. H. [illegible] is also on the large Sectional Dock for repairs; she [illegible] be stripped, recaulked, and newly coppered.

Capt. Thompson, of the schooner Euphemia, from [illegible] City of St. Domingo, reports that a heavy gale was [illegible] rienced on the 28th, 31st and 1st of October, at that [illegible] during which the French brig Esperance dragged [illegible] and was a total loss. A French brig at the same [illegible] also gone ashore, and was a total loss. Crew saved.

On the night of the 10th ult. the British schooner [illegible] Witch, which left St. Thomas that day for [illegible] foundered at sea, having been struck by a [illegible] went down instantly, leaving the captain, crew [illegible] boat on the surface of the water, by which they [illegible] saved, and arrived at Humacoa on the 14th, [illegible]

The Danish brig Agathe, Schmidt, for Hamburg, [illegible] from effects of gale of Oct. 18, in latitude of Bermuda, arrived at Porto Plata on the 26th, bound to [illegible] cargo, tobacco. Spanish brig Teresa, from [illegible] Cuba, for London, arrived on the 28th, with loss of [illegible] mast, and leaking—cargo, cedar and tobacco.